REGISTERED No. 1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.558.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W Starratt, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 13th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Madras	28
„ Carwar	15	„ Coconada	30
„ Narakel	19	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Alleppy	19	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Callingapatam...Aug	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Galle	23	„ False Point	2
„ Madras	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

	July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSORAH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guader	25	„ Fao	7
„ Jask	27	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Linga	13
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire ....Aug.	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	22
„ Mahomerah	3	Arrives BOMBAY	25
Arrives BUSSORAH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August,
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September,

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From. Bombay
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	10th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCKE GRAY'S

ORGAN RECITALS,

TOWN HALL, THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.

WELL-KNOWN AMATEUR VOCALISTS have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

In the Matter of the NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY, Limited, and Reduced, and In the Matter of the COMPANIES ACTS 1856 and 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from £250,000 to £150,000 was on the 30th day of May 1876 presented to the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) Vice-Chancellor Malins and is now pending, and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 31st day of July 1876.—Dated this 17th day of June 1876.

WILKINS AND BLYTH,

10, Saint Swithin's Lane, London, England, Solicitors for the Company.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company held on MONDAY, the 10th instant, it was resolved NOT TO WIND UP, but to CONTINUE the BUSINESS of the Company as heretofore.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th July 1876.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which came under his charge during the months of April, May and June last.

Barnes, John, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Co.
Carpenter, Charles Wilson, late of the Bengal Civil Service.
Gunderson, George Theodore, late Captain of the s.s. Curlew.
Merton, Edward Evans, late Tea Dealer, Bombay.
Olaffs, Gustav Adolph, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Co.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON.

Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 11th July 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	as.
Sarcone's Gibraltar Sherry, Amontillado,	per qtr. cask	325	0
Prime York Hams in Canvas	per lb.	1	0
Tasmania Jams	per doz.	5	8
Neilgherry Tea	per lb.	1	8
China Tea	per lb.	0	14
Kangra Valley Re. 1 per lb. to		1	10
English Loaf Sugar (machine cut)	per lb.	0	8
White Crystalized Sugar per maund of 28 lbs. with box		4	8

GOODS ON COMMISSION SALE.

Regimental Saddle complete, second hand.
Piano, Square, by Broadwood. do.
English Damask Bedroom Screens.
Cut Glass Cruetstand, Decanters, &c.
Platedware, Beer Mugs, &c.

SHERIFF'S PROCLA[illegible]ON.—

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 505 OF 1874.

RAJOO BALLOO, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Contractor and Money Lender residing at House No. —, in Camateepoora 3rd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... } Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURANG KEROBA and BALLECRAM PANDURANG, respectively of Bombay, Hindus, residing at House No. —, at Girgaum, outside the Fort, and SADANUND PANDURANG, formerly of the same place and now a prisoner in the House of Correction at Bombay } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 20th day of November 1875, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant, Pandurang Keroba; namely,

All that piece or parcel of Fuzundaree Land or Ground, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Girgaum, in the District of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, containing Two Hundred and Six and One-ninth square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Land Revenue under No. 524 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 403, and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the property of Janardhan Heerajee, on the North by the road leading from the cart to the main road, and on the South by the house of Mucoond Bapoojee, and which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pandurang Keroba, towards satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand and Ninety-nine, Annas Ten and Pies Nine, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant, Pandurang Keroba, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 12th July 1876.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & BHUGWANDASS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 505 OF 1874.

RAJOO BALLOO, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Contractor and Money Lender residing at House No—, in Camateepoora 3rd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... } Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURANG KEROBA and BALLECRAM PANDURANG, respectively of Bombay, Hindus, residing at House No.—, at Girgaum, outside the Fort, and SADANUND PANDURANG, formerly of the same place and now a prisoner in the House of Correction at Bombay......... } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Decretal Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY, dated the 20th day of November 1875, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant Pandurang Keroba; namely,

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a Messuage, Tenement or Chawl or Range of Rooms standing thereon, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Sixteen and Three-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.— and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 91, and bounded on the East by the public passage, on the West by the property of the late Raghoonath Ramchunder, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the properties partly of Atmaram Manuckjee, partly of Janardan Wittoba and partly of Succaram Essoba respectively, and which said piece of land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Pandurang Keroba, towards satisfaction of the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand and Ninety-Nine, Annas Ten and Pies Nine, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Plaintiff, Rajoo Balloo, and Defendant, Pandurang Keroba, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 12th July 1876.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA AND BHUGWANDASS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES PAID UP IN FULL.

RESERVED FUND Rs. 17,75,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DIRECTORS.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Walter Lang, Esq. (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the audited Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last, and to furnish for their information copy of the Auditors' Report.

Since the 1st of May, the Bank has been working under "The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876," and, in accordance with its provisions, has assumed the name which heads this Report.

The Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, as submitted to the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 29th March last, was ultimately passed by the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General with a few unimportant alterations and additions. The agreements for the conduct of the business of the Government at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, have been arranged; and the Bye-laws submitted by the Directors to the Government of India have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The term for which the agreements are to remain in force has been extended from six to ten years.

The past six months have been marked by an abnormal and heavy fall in sterling exchange, and by an indifferent cotton crop. The former created a local demand for money, and the latter, combined with a low level of value for the staple throughout the season, has materially reduced the profits of the Branches in the cotton districts.

The Directors have closed the Branch at Coompta, and sold the bungalow which was built there for the Agent's accommodation. The trade at Coompta was so much affected by the erection of presses at Hooblee, that the working of the Branch no longer yielded a profit.

No bad debt has been made during the half-year; and the accounts show a net profit of Rs. 8,00,040-12-2, including the balance of Rs. 1,17,834-11-11 brought from the half-year ended 31st December last.

The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will absorb	Rs.	5.00 000	0	0
They have transferred to the Reserved Fund	„	2,25,000	0	0
In reduction of cost of premises	„	20,000	0	0
To Bad and Doubtful Debt Account	„	10,000	0	0
And have carried forward the balance of	„	45,040	12	2
	Rs.	8.00,040	12	2

Mr. R. Valentine Reid on leaving for England resigned his seat at the Board, and Mr. Walter Lang accepted the invitation of the Directors to fill Mr. Reid's place.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Kessowjee Naik retire from office, and are eligible for re-election.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders will be held immediately before the Ordinary General Meeting to determine, in terms of Section 24 of "The Presidency Banks' Bill, 1876," of what number of Directors the Board shall consist. The section seems to provide that the number in the first instance shall be six, although the following and subsequent sections of the Bill declare that the persons who, on the 1st day of May 1876, were Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be Directors of the Bank of Bombay, and explain the system by which they shall go out of office by rotation. The number of Directors has always been seven.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th July 1876.

AUDITORS' REPORT

For the Half-year ended 30th June 1876.

Bombay, 10th July 1876.

To M. BALFOUR, Esquire,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We beg to submit our report relative to the Bank's accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1876, which have been audited by us.

We have carefully examined the several Ledgers of the Bank, as also the returns made by the various branches all of which we find correct and the balances given in the Balance Sheet agree with the Bank's books.

The Cash Balance, held by the Bank on the 30th June 1876, has been counted by us, and found in order.

The value of the Government Securities held by the Bank is also correctly stated.

The Securities held by the Bank against Loans and Cash Credits, together with such securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody agree when compared with the Registers.

The Balance Sheet issued has been carefully checked with the several accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and we consider that it contains the particulars required by the Bye-laws made under "The Presidency Banks' Act of 1876;" and is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on the date under report.

We remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) SAM. W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Dr.		Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital		1,00,00,000	0	0
„ Reserved Fund		17,75,000	0	0
„ Public Deposits at Head Office		1.57,85,846	13	7
„ Do. do. Branches		38,09,999	11	3
„ Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		93,82,941	12	4
„ Bank Post Bills Outstanding		54.004	4	2
„ Profit and Loss Account		8,00 040	12	2
	Rs.	4.16.07.833	5	6

Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Government Securities		63,85,230	0	0
„ Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Metals		27,33,940	7	2
„ Cash Credits do.		10,31,961	14	5
„ Overdrawn Current Accounts		8,638	6	0
„ Bills discounted and purchased		1,45,7,010	3	8
„ Balances with other Banks		3,97,122	14	0
„ Premises and Furniture—original cost	5,16,675 4 2			
„ Written off for deterioration	1,35,000 0 0			
		3,81,675	4	2
„ Stamps		4,289	13	0
„ Stationery value on hand		6,741	2	1
„ Adjusting Account		1,05,927	15	1
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion		1,60,45,295	5	11
	Rs.	4.16.07.833	5	6

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p
To Salaries of Establishment at Head Office and Branches	1,50,849	12	1
„ Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,895	0	0
„ Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	5,263	6	3
„ Law Charges	188	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Charges	32.959	14	8
„ Brokerage	2,151	6	0
„ Stationery	3,021	11	1
„ Net Profit for the half-year	6,82,206	0	3
Rs.	8,86,535	2	4

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Amount of Interest, Exchange, Discount, Commission, and Interest on Government Securities received at Head Office and Branches	8,86,535	2	4
Rs.	8 86,535	2	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 31st Dec. 1875.	2,50,000	0	0
„ Balance at credit of this account	8,00,040	12	2
Rs.	10,50,040	12	2

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account on 1st January 1876	3,67,834	11	11
„ Net profit for Half-year ending 30th June 1876	6,82,206	0	3
Rs	10,50,040	12	2

E. & O. E.

Bombay, 10th July, 1876.

Examined and found correct,

SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROBERT CLARK,
Chief Accountant.

H. MAXWELL,
WALTER LANG,
A. J. MACDONALD,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
E. D. SASSOON,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, } Directors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD for a Gentleman or two friends—cool quiet Apartments with Bathing Rooms adjoining, in the most agreeable part of the Fort. Apply to "K.," Office of this Paper.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Double-Barrelled 12-Bore Central Fire Breech loading RIFLE by BOSS, London, in case with implements complete and in good order. Price Rs. 180. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

WANTED, by a RESPECTABLE FEMALE, to accompany a Lady or take charge of Children to England. Address "M," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash.	
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.........each	4	4
Do. Double do. „	3	8

BATS.

All Cane ....each	12	0
Trible do. „	10	12
Double do. „	10	0
Single do. „	9	0
Double Whalebone „	10	8
Single Do. „	9	8
Match, best selected „	7	0
Do. for practice „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate „	16	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	4

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	6	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	7	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	4
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	16	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets.........per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats	8	0

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFERIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings.........per set	4	0
Fives Balls ....per dozen	3	8
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses ....Rs. 6 8 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets..........from Rs. 30 0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats ....each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 3-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2 4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets.	12	0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	10	0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 4	6	8
Do. do. do. 5	7	0
Do. do. do. 6	8	0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.........per lb.	1	0
Do. do. Brass do. „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. „	1	2

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair. (The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their STUDIO will be CLOSED for REPAIRS from MONDAY, the 10th instant, to SATURDAY, the 15th instant, inclusive.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla cigars.
One of Soundy's best sympathetic piano, good tone, good touch, and keeps in tune most wonderfully, Rs. 550.
A Bungalow To let, at Breach Candy, furnished or unfurnished.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July Instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, will, by order of the executors of the last will and testament of Dhunjibhoy Sorabjee Narielwalla, deceased (the Mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Devidas Manockchund, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay on the East side of the Kalbadavie Road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 80, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Motichund Ragoonath, on or towards the west by the Kalbadavie Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Motichund Ragoonath, and on or towards the south by the property of Sanker Pursotum, and which said premises have, for a long time past, been in the occupation of the said Devidas Manockchund and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shapoorjee Thakurdass, vendor's attorneys, at their Office, No. 16, Appollo Street, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

DAWOODBHOY PEERBHOY,

SHIP CHANDLER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

No. 15, MARINE STREET, FORT.

I BEG to direct the attention of the Public to the fact that I have OPENED A NEW SHOP at the above place, having stocked the following articles which can be had at moderate rates:—Hardware, Mill Stores, Ship Chandlery, Timber of all kinds and new and second hand Tents for sale and hire.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are:—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,

E A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MACHINERY FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.

LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c, both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Half-yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Quarterly. Rs.	a	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against COLONEL J. D. C. WALLACE, Madras Staff Corps, are REQUESTED TO SEND in the same to him, care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,

General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Subscribers and the Public in general that the Cash Prizes in Grand Drawing of Lanowlee have been CANCELLED and TICKETS REDUCED to 27,000 instead of 31,000 from this day.

A. MERWANJEE,

Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.

FIRE BRANCH.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire in the Mofussil at the following rates, viz.:—

	Per cent. per annum. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
For Buildings of stone and wood and roofed with wood in which no hazardous trade is carried on and which contain no pipe stove, from	0 12	[illegible]
For Buildings of a similar character used as Hotel, from	1 0	to 1 4
For Tiled Bungalows private, from	0 6	[illegible]
„ „ used as Shops	0 10	to 3 12
„ „ of hazardous goods therein, from	1 0	to 1 4
„ Thatched Bungalows private, or used as Officers' Messes, from	1 4	

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company, the latter at considerably reduced Rates of Premium.

Prospectuses containing Table of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 14th June 1876.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolution unanimously adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, viz.:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 3,60,000 to Rs. 7,20,000 by issuing 2,400 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per share."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,

Secretary.

Bombay, 29th June 1876.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P. M., for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the season ended 30th June, 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Morarbhoy Vishhocundass who has been appointed Director in place of Charles Douglas, Esq., resigned.
4. To appoint a Director in room of Marcus Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July 1876.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.—These can be made to any design in a few days. Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Can also be made with MOVEABLE DATES at an extra charge of Rs. 6. Specimens may be seen at the Agents.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,

Agents for the Patentee.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next, to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,

BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED,

HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.

Price One Rupee Four Annas.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED,

AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.

BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,

WATCHMAKER.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE:

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

[illegible]ENCE

[illegible] 1876. [illegible] decidedly [illegible] are so re- [illegible] the better [illegible] French Rentes, the [illegible] from 93¾ to 94, and the [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market so far does not [illegible] materially affected, yester- [illegible] port being quiet but steady, sales [illegible] prices unchanged, but the figures [illegible], and if the peaceful aspect of affairs on the Continent is confirmed and the present advance in the value of the rupee continues, we can scarcely fail to see a reaction at an early date. These two influences have been the main cause of the late depression and their removal would give a more hopeful tone to trade generally.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were nominally unchanged, but from private sources we learn that sellers showed greater firmness.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

Reuter reports Bar Silver in London as having recovered yesterday from 47d. to 47⅛d, per oz, but from what we can gather from private advices this scarcely represents the real position. On Saturday the price actually fell to 46½d., at which considerable purchases were made, raising the rate on Monday to 46¾d., and yesterday business was done at 47d. and 47⅛d., but at the close the price receded again to 47d. We hear, however, that there is no great quantity of the metal available in the London Market at the moment, and this gives credence to the report that an arrangement has been come to between the English and German Governments as to the disposal of the surplus silver held by the latter to prevent it being unduly pressed on the market. If this is really correct, there is room for a material recovery in the value of the rupee, although the increased production in America precludes the likelihood of anything like the former level being re-established.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown increased firmness; the Banks have advanced their drawing rates by quite ⅛d. and still refrain from buying at almost any price. This advance will probably be reflected in Silver immediately, which in turn will react here, and it is not unlikely that rates may be pushed up considerably by a reverse of the movements which undoubtedly caused a good deal of the previous decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Documents 3	1s. 6 13/16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand bank drafts are 1-16 to ⅛ premium; 60 days' sight ¾ per cent discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the demand is still very strong with few sellers, and values are again 1-16 to ⅛ higher, say:—Fours, Rs. 101 7-16 to ½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

The SHARE MARKET, although very firm, has not been quite so active as yesterday and any changes in prices have been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent lower and in some Spinning Shares a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has been established.

COTTON shows great firmness and an active demand has been experienced from European buyers. A fair business has been done for the time of year at nominally previous prices, but the gradual deterioration in the quality offering is equivalent to an advance of quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The receipts yesterday were 1,108 bales, making 3,114 bales for the five days. Rain is still badly wanted throughout the cotton growing districts and grave fears begin to be entertained respecting the prospects of the next crop.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. By the Atalanta the only ready Canal Steamer for Liverpool, £2 18 9 to £3 are the current quotation by the Trentham Hall now nearly due, £2 1, and by the next Anchor Line steamer £2 10 per ton. The only sailing ship on the Liverpool berth is looking slowly at £2 2 9 to £2.5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue very firm and holders ask a further advance of as. 1 to as. 2 per piece, but the improvement in Exchange causes buyers to operate slowly and prices are in a great measure nominal.

COALS are still in active request. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley, July-August shipment, via Cape, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 23½ per ton alongside, the highest price touched since the beginning of last season.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	730
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,245
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,550
900	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,215
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	945
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,160
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,270
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	80p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,065
750	1,000	all	40p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,100
..	...	800	40p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,005
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,205
7,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,280
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
4,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	840
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,000
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	200
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.	380

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
150	6,000	2,850	150ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,150
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	505
1,000	850	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	195
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	800	all	Nil.	Dholera P & G. Co.	150
252	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	850	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	330
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
900	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	285
	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,180
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	3,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	236
1,150	200	100	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
2,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	21
1,990	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	405
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 8th July, 1876.

Open, 430¼ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	40,625	0	0
Merchandise	29,209	0	0
Other receipts			
Telegraph	505	0	0
Total Rs.	70,339	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1875.

Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,868	0	0
Merchandise	25,519	0	0
Other receipts			
Telegraph	304	0	0
Total Rs.	64,691	0	0
Increase Rs.	5,648	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 tons, Captain S Boosey, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 5,554 bales cotton, 642 cwts rape seed, 2,672 cwts coffee, and 240 cwts horns.

THE Ship ASTRACANA, 1,192 tons, Captain Joseph James, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (April 3rd), with a cargo of 1,833 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos. s.s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain J. L. Shiell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Lekie and servant, and six deck passengers.

DUNRAVEN (s).—Advices from Tor announce that the Dunraven (s) had opened, and that a quantity of her cargo had come to the surface; also that many boats were on the spot, and diving gear to work at the salvage. 400 bales of cotton and 100 bales of wool are on the way to Suez.

GALATEA (s).—The Liverpool Salvage Association reported on the 19th inst:—"Captain of Galatea (s) telegraphs:—'Ship pumped dry by Wednesday next, June 21st, and lightened to enter harbour on Saturday; main and lower decks in good condition, engines and boilers appear good; wants temporary deck to come home in ballast.'"

THE P. AND O. COS. s.s.' ZAMBESI, 1,542 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour, on the 11th instant, from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following cargo:—94 packages beads, 475 packages cotton, 22 bales twist, 3 cases umbrellas, 190 boxes silver, 2 boxes silver coins, 11 boxes specie, 22 packages roots, 33 packages cloves, 2 packages munjeet, 5 packages ivory, 43 packages gum, 276 tons coal, 2 cases saffron, 20 barrels flour, 1 package sewing machine, 679 packages pumice, and many other packages merchandise.

JURIDICTION OF FOREIGN CONSULS, RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Borsenzeitung*, noticed in the *Pall Mall Budget*, says that an important decree has been issued with regard to the jurisdiction of foreign consuls in Russia over sailors serving in foreign ships. Under this decree a foreign sailor, accused of drunkenness, insubordination, &c., may be sentenced by his consul to imprisonment for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, and the sentence is to be carried out by the Russian police, on proof being given that the accused belongs to the crew of a ship of the same country as that of which the consul is a representative. The consul will in such cases have to pay the expenses of the man's imprisonment, and, at the termination of the period of arrest, send an order for his liberation, failing which the man is to be discharged from prison at once. Another decree is intended to promote the interests of Russian shipping, especially with regard to the traffic between European Russia and Southern and Eastern Asia, which is now almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. In future every Russian ship which proceeds from a Russian harbour to China or India, via the Suez Canal, is to be repaid the Canal dues out of the Imperial Treasury. This, however, only refers to the tonnage dues, and not to the charges for pilotage, anchoring, &c. The decree is to remain in force until the end of the year 1889, and the Government reserves to itself the right of announcing two years before the expiration of that period whether it is to be prolonged. The correspondent adds that the privileges accorded to Russian shipping are hardly likely to diminish the competition of foreign shippers to India and China, as there is a great want of trained captains and sailors in Russia, and that in any case the Russian harbours, so as to derive full advantage from the decree, will have to establish new schools of navigation, to pay better wages, and to build docks for the construction of trading vessels.

THE S. S. ASIA.

THE following letter from Sir Salar Jung has been sent us for publication:—

Off Naples, s. s. Asia, 1st May.

Dear Captain Serra,—Having arrived at the end of our voyage, I cannot leave the vessel Asia without testifying to the courtesy and attention which I and all the members of my party have uniformly experienced from her officers and crew in the course of our voyage from Bombay to Naples. To all of them I hope you will communicate my thanks and good wishes.

To you my thanks are more specially due for the solicitude you have invariably displayed for the comfort and well being of the passengers and the pains you have taken to render the voyage as pleasant to us as possible.—Yours, &c.

SALAR JUNG.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
11	Astracana	James	Liverpool, Apr 3.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
12	Euphrates (s)	Shiell	P. Gulf via Kurrachee

The ship Walmer Castle, Boosey, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Vingorla, to London via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders	From
7	Patna (s)	Street	Bombay, June 15.
	Loch Ees	Taylor	Melbourne, May 20.
	Neva	Nbpiar	Mauritius, June 14.
	City of Florence	Hunter	London, Apr 6.
8	Sir J. Lawrence(s)	Baldwin	Colombo, June 24.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Lady Dufferin	Fea	London, Oct 27.
	Shahpore	Brown	Liverpool, Feb 28.
	Hartfield	Ferguson	Mauritius, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

July.
7 Strathblane
Massilia
8 Japan (s)
Mercara (s)
City of Carthage(s)
Champion

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels		To
9	Ceylon		Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels		To
9	St. Anne		Gopaulpore.
10	Lucy S. Wills		Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 1 Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
9 Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
22 Dalhousie, J G S, Elton, from Perim.
25 Africa P T, ss, Marques, from Macao.
27 Glendale, ss, Speck, from Cardiff.
28 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, from Hankow.
29 Marques Del Douaro, S G B, Zrquiend, from Cadiz.
30 Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.
30 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvain, from Marseilles.
30 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
30 Minerva, ss, Barker, from Bimlipatam.
July. 1 Nagaliah E, ss, Vaspie, from Berbara.
2 Travancore, ss, Andrew, from Bombay.
2 Tenistere F T, ss, Lemazurier, from Mauritius.
2 City of Baltimore, ss, Collins, from Bombay.
2 India, ss, Foug, from Tuticorin.
3 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from China.
4 Venice, ss, Watson, from Hankow.
4 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
4 Amazone, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.
5 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June. 28 Africa P T, ss, Marques, to Lisbon.
28 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, to London.
30 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvain to China.
30 Minerva, ss, Barker, to Marseilles.
July. 1 Glendale, ss, Speck, to Bushire.
2 Travancore, ss, Andrew, to Venice.
2 City of Baltimore, ss, Collins, to Liverpool.
3 Marques Del Douaro, S G B, Zrquiend, to Manilla.
3 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to London.
4 Tenistere, F T, ss, Lemazurier, to Toulon.
4 Venice, ss, Watson, to London.
5 India, ss, Fougt, to Trieste.
5 Amazone, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.
5 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, to Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, J G S, Elton from Perim.
Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.
Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
Nagaliah E, ss, Vaspie, from Berbara.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—10 jars sherry and 2 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hindostan s—19 jars sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Batavia s—30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Erl King s—25 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Tanjore s—10 hogsheads ale and 10 cases whiskey, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.
Zante s—6 packages colour, The Agra Bank.
Timor s—4 cases colour, The Agra Bank.
Sir J Lawrence—10 cases eau de cologne, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—920 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faune—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Australia s—25 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 53 bales cotton, Assur Ramjee; 255 bags myrabollams, Essack Joosub 40 bales cotton, Hemraz Kessowjee; 49 bales cotton, Sewram Ramchunder.

Atalanta s—75 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 23 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 102 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraz and Co; 44 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Khursetjee; 180 cwts coir yarn, Samjee Pudamsee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—2 packages T shells, Dhurumsey Velljee; 2 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 16 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 4 bales skins, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail.

FOR HAVRE.

Camperdown—300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Ashgrove—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 18 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·640
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9·30 a.m. on following day)	86·5
Minimum do. do.	80·4
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	523
Fall of Rain	0·07 inches.
Total fall during month	2·75 ,,
,, ,, year	15·71 ,,
Additional fall up to 10th a.m. of the 12th	0·03 ,,

HIGH COURT.—13TH JULY.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

241-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Bai Chonee widow vs Sewpursad Khooshalchund.

LONG CAUSES.

135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custuribai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Atishkhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In person—Luximabhai widow vs Gunesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.
233-76—Crawford and Boevey—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—A Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagul—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Mayle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

584-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maneclall Muccondass vs Soonderji Jetha and another—Crawford and Boevey—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.
571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Paton, Vety Surg, Bengal 4th Hussars, to join, from England.
Steward, Major, Madras 4th Lt Cavalry, to join, from England.
Douglas, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, from England.

JULY 12.

Becher, Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Griffith, Major, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Leckie, Capt, Bombay 56th Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Paton, Vety Surg, Bengal 4th Hussars, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Steward, Major, Madras 4th Lt Cavalry, to join, to Bellary.
Douglas, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, to join, to Mooltan.
Kielly, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Hogge, Lieut, Bengal 14th Sikhs, to join, to Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 8.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr Mr H H Shephard, notified in the Notification of this Dept, No 10, dated 10th May last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr R B Michell, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Reporter in the High Court at Madras, for the Indian Law Reports, from the date of receiving charge from Mr J H S Branson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt-Col W E Marshall, of the Bl S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

The Hon' L S Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 19th ultimo of the privilege leave granted to him in Home Dept, Notification No 237, dated the 12th April last.

Under Sec 2 of Act IV of 1866 and Sect 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Govt Genl in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr D Fitz Patrick, of the Bl Civil Service and Barrister-at-law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr J S Campbell, or until further orders.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lt-Govr of the N W Provinces by the departure, on leave, of the Hon' Sir John Strachey, K C S I, the Govr Genl of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Sec of the Act 21 and 22 Vic, Cap 106, and subject to the approbation of H M, to appoint Sir George Couper Bart, C B, Chief Comr of Oudh, to officiate as Lt-Govr of the N W Provinces, during the absence of the Hon Sir John Strachey, K C S I, or until further orders.

The Hon' John Forbes David Inglis, C S I, to officiate as Chief Comr of Oudh, vice Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, or until further orders.

The services of Apothecary J Pitts, attached to the Civil Medl Dept in Berar, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of the Rev A G A Robarts, M A, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estbt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Capt A McCally, Madras S C, Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st May 1876.

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Govt of India in this Dept, No 20 857-873, dated the 3rd [illegible] 1875, Mr J T Jellicoe, Asst Consvr of Forests of the [illegible] grade in Mysore, is attached to the Forest Survey [illegible] for a period of 12 months. Mr. Jellicoe joined that Dept on the 12th ultimo.

Dr Anderson, Curator of the India Museum, having returned on the 29th May 1876 from the furlough granted to him in Notification No 143, dated the 4th July 1873, the following officers reverted to their substantive appointments with effect from that date:—

Mr J Wood-Mason, 1st Asst Curator.
Mr G Nevill, Asst Secy and Librarian and Asst Curator.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr D J Macfarquhar as Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Salmon as Actg Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr George Groux as Actg Consul for Belgium at Bombay during the absence of Mr Flugge.

Capt J W Ridgeway, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, is appointed First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana.

Capt the Hon G C Napier, on special duty in Persia, is granted three month's privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd March 1876.

Lt C W Ravenshaw, 9th Regt N I, to officiate as Political Asst, 3rd class, and to be posted to Morar as Asst Cant Mag, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Maj Burlton.

Pundit Suroop Narain, Native Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India and Offg Political Asst, 3rd class, is posted to the Depy Bheel Agency, Maunpore, vice Capt Abbott, on special duty.

Pundit Dhirm Narain, Rai Bahadoor, Mir Moonshee of the Central India Agency, to officiate as Native Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Pundit Suroop Narain.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Lushington resumed charge of the Offices of Accountant Genl and Comr of Paper Currency, Bombay, before noon, on the 26th June 1876.

The Govr Genl in Council directs the substitution of the following for Rule 2 (a) in Chapter XI of the Civil Leave Code—

2 (a A Military Officer in civil employ proceeding on furlough cannot obtain a last-pay certificate until he submits to the Accountant Genl a certificate by the Mily Dept of the Presidency to which he belongs, in Form A B or C (as the case may be) contained in Appendix C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

6th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant E B J Vaughan, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 4th Sikh Inf to be Offg 1st Wing Subn vice Lt A G Yaldwyn, appointed to the Army Commissariat Dept on probation, or until further orders.

In continuation of G G O No 708, dated the 1st July 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt-Col Shadwell Saunders Boulderson, S C. Ordinary pension £365, Annuity £257-5, date of retirement 1st July 1876, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Gervas Selwyn Eyre, 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 5th Regt of N (Light) Infy, 15th May 1875.

Capt Charles Denroche Swete, Bl S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G G O No 711, dated the 3rd July 1876, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876:—

Lt Col (Bt Col) John Robertson Pughe, S C, Ordinary pension £456-5, Annuity £95-8, date of retirement 5th July 1876, to be paid in England.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt A O Green, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Maj G P deP Falconnet, R E, Temporary Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is granted 23 days' subsidiary leave under Sec 18 (b) and Sec 20 (d) Rule 1 of the Civil Leave Cod, with effect from the 6th July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J R Preece, Assst Supt, 1st grade, Persian Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Supt, with effect from the 12th May 1876, during the absence on leave of Mr F T B Daniell, or until further orders.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 23.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd June, 1876.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Major George Romney Rawlinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., retired on half-pay. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Captain F. John George Murray to be Major, vice G. R. Rawlinson. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Lieutenant Robert Steen Gray to be Captain, vice F.J.G. Murray. Dated 31st May, 1876.

4th Dragoon Guards, Captain Thomas Bradney Shaw-Hellier to be Major, vice Henry Haskett Chilton, deceased. Dated 2nd June, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles Villiers Ibbetson to be Captain, vice T. B. Shaw-Hellier. Dated 2nd June, 1876.

2nd Dragoons, Captain Francis Lamb Philp retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

10th Hussars, Major Lord Ralph Drury Kerr to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Honourable C. C. Molyneux, retired. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Captain Edward Alexander Wood, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Lord R. D. Kerr. Dated 31st May, 1876.

12th Lancers, Captain John Sprot Tait to be Major, vice J. C. Orred, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Lieutenant George Mure Martin to be Captain, vice J. S. Tait. Dated 14th June, 1876.

15th Hussars, Major Charles Currie retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Captain John Bullen Symes-Bullen, from the 16 Lancers, to be Captain, vice T. Davison, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1876.

16th Lancers, Captain Thomas Davison, from the 15th Hussars, to be Captain, vice J. B. Symes-Bullen, who exchanges. Dated 24th June, 1876.

18th Hussars, Captain David Bryce Bern, from the 75th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. L. Twentyman, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Grenadier Guards, The Lieutenant transferred from the Rifle Brigade, in the Gazette of 13th June, 1876, should have been described as Francis George, *Viscount* Baring, and not as the *Honourable* Francis George Baring.

3rd Foot, Captain John Foot, from half-pay, late 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. R. Taylor, retired on half-pay. Dated 14th June, 1876, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 24th June, 1876.

Lieutenant William Henry Wyld to be Captain, vice W. H. Irvine, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

4th Foot, Lieutenant Philip Charles Yorke to be Captain, vice C. F. Hooper, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

5th Foot, Captain Henry Evelyn Woodville Preston retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Charles de Jersey Grœme to be Captain, vice J. J. Bradshaw, made Supernumerary upon being appointed Adjutant, 1st Administrative Battalion Northumberland Rifle Volunteers. Dated 29th April, 1876.

Lieutenant William Assheton Bardley-Wilmot to be Captain, vice W. B. Knox, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

9th Foot, Lieutenant James Algernon Ind to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H. C. Vibart, promoted. Dated 17th May, 1876.

11th Foot, Captain A. M. Arthur, who has resigned his appointment as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice H. H. Skill, made Supernumerary whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, 1st Devon Militia. Dated 30th October, 1875.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick John Harden to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant E. H. Wickham, promoted. Dated 1st May, 1876.

17th Foot, Quartermaster-Serjeant William Horner to be Quartermaster, vice R. Storey, retired on half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

18th Foot, Major Richard Hillman Daniel to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel S. W. F. M. Wilson, retired on half-pay. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Captain Richard William E. Dawson to be Major, vice R. H. Daniel. Dated 14th June 1876.

Lieutenant George William Nesbit Rogers to be Captain, vice R. W. E. Dawson. Dated 14th June, 1876.

19th Foot, Major Edward Whyte retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Captain George French Stehelin, from half-pay, late 83rd Foot, to be Captain, vice R. Biscoe, retired on half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

20th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Butter, from half-pay, late 15th Foot, to be Captain, vice G. F. Harris, retired on temporay half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

27th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Henry Grant resigns his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

30th Foot, Lieutenant William Ingersoll Merritt, retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

32nd Foot, Major the Honourable Raymond H. de Montmorency to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel T. W. Merten, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edmonstoune to be Major, vice the Honourable R. H. de Montmorency. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Lieutenant John Fane Ballard to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Edmonstoune. Dated 14th June, 1876.

38th Foot, Captain Oscar William de Satge-de Thoren retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

Captain Arthur Howard Southey, from half-pay, late 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. Stokes, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

46th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. Whitworth Talbot Rich, C.B., from a Brigade Depot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C P Catty, retired upon full-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

48th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major, Francis Constantine Trent to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Lovett, retired upon full-pay. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Lieutenant Reginald Pennell to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. C. Trent. Dated 31st May, 1876.

55th Foot, Captain Osborne Samuel Delano-Osborne retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

56th Foot, Lieutenant Daniel Alexander Blest to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Prickett, promoted. Dated 17th April, 1876.

57th Foot, Captain Henry Burton, from half-pay, late 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Gillmor, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

60th Foot, Captain Walter Cowan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th June, 1876.

61st Foot, Major William Blackett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A. W. Gordon, retired on full-pay. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Hutton to be Major, vice W. Blackett. Dated 31st May, 1876.

Lieutenant Redmond Uniacke Somerville to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. Hutton. Dated 31st May, 1876.

67th Foot, The appointment of Lieutenant J. S. White, as Instructor of Musketry, is antedated to 1st April, 1874.

68th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major George Kennedy Shaw, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice J. Spratt, retired upon full-pay. Dated 31st May, 1876.

71st Foot, Captain Frederick de Sausmarez retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th June, 1876.

74th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Abel Straghan to be Major, vice R. F. Martin, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Lieutenant George Farie to be Captain, vice Brevet Major A. Straghan. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Lieutenant Evelyn John Hamilton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H. G. L. Campbell, retired. Dated 14th June, 1876.

75th Foot, Captain James Dickson Mackenzie, from half-pay, late 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice D. B. Burn, transferred to the 18th Hussars. Dated 24th June, 1876.

93rd Foot, Lieutenant Philip Durham Trotter to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant MacVicar, promoted. Dated 24th May, 1876.

96th Foot, Lieutenant Reginal John Suthie Utermarck, from the 1st Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant G. C. Herbert transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 24th June, 1876.

97th Foot, Lieutenant Abraham Prim Cronyn, from the Donegal Artillery Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice H. P. Gore Langton, transferred to the 72nd Foot. Dated 24th June, 1876.

98th Foot, The second Christian name of Lieutenant Tyacke is Humphry, and not Humphrey, as hitherto stated.

104th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major William James Hales, from half-pay, late 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice M. Davidson, made Supernumerary, whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, South Cork Militia. Dated 24th June, 1876.

1st West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant John Fitzgerald Wyndham Bredin to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th June, 1875.

Thomas Henry Browne, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. O. Bulger, retired. Dated 24th June, 1876.

2nd West India Regiment, Sub-Lieutenant Archibald Ritchie Hampton to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th May, 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant James Henry Thompson to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd May, 1874.

Unattached List, The undermentioned gentlemen to be Sub-Lieutenants. Dated 24th June, 1876:—

Frederick Charles Northland Knox.
George Frederick Willes.
James Weir Hogg.
Claude Rainier Rogers.
William Kingedown Curling.

HALF-PAY.

Lieutenant William Lo'r, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain. Dated 24th June, 1876.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Kay, 12th Foot, having completed the qualifying Service, to be Colonel. Dated 1st May, 1876.

Captain James Dickson Mackenzie, 75th Foot, to be Major. Dated 5th July, 1872.

Captain John Foot, 3rd Foot, to be Major. Dated 27th February, 1876.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 21st May, 1876, of General Sir George Bowler, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment and Lieutenant of the Tower of London:—

Lieutenant-General William Parlby, Colonel of the 21st Hussars, to be General. Dated 22nd May, 1876.

Major-General William Mark Wood to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 22nd May, 1876.

Brevet Colonel William James Loftus, C. B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 38th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 28th October, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 22nd May, 1876.

Major William Henry Ralston, 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 22nd May, 1876.

Captain Robert W. Sparks, 7th Foot, to be Major, Dated 22nd May, 1876.

India office, 22nd June, 1876.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-Pay List of the Indian Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officers:—

Captain and Brevet Major George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 29th April, 1874.

Captain Thomas Davenport Chatterton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th May, 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force:—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEPHERD—June 22nd, at Nunhead Grove, Peckham Rye, London, the wife of Mr. James Shepherd, of Bombay, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREIG—July 10th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain P. H. Greig, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

TREVOR—July 10th, at Broach, Mrs. A. C. Trevor, of a daughter.

YATES—July 11th, at Bombay, the wife of Frank Yates, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON.—July 4th, at 10, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

CLARKE—July 6th, at Bareilly, the wife of Major H. Stanley Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

GRAVES—July 7th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Wm. Graves, Army Medical Department, of a son.

MAN—July 4th, at Jounpore, the wife of G. O. Man, Esq., of a daughter.

McDONELL—July 6th, at Julpigori, Bengal, the wife of J. C. McDonell, Esq., A. C. Forests, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MUSTON—KENT.—July 8th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. Joseph Spear, B. A., Harington James Muston, of Lall Pahari Factory, Rampore Haut, to Emily Jane Letitia, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Robert Kent, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATH.

DORAN.—July 5th, at Howrah, Ralph Angus Doran, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Doran, aged 9 years, 6 months and 7 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

THE incapacity of the English Press to take any sustained interest in Indian affairs is shown by the complete neglect with which the important "further correspondence" regarding the Indian Tariff Act of 1875 has been treated in England. This correspondence consists of an elaborate and very able defence by Lord Northbrook of his policy in effecting certain financial changes last year without lowering the duties on cotton manufactures imported into India, and of replies from Lord Salisbury which may be accepted as a revised edition of the famous despatch of November last settling the constitutional relations of the Home and Indian Governments. So far as the cotton duties are concerned, it will be generally acknowledged that Lord Northbrook has the best of the argument when he pleads that the Indian Treasury cannot at present afford the loss of the revenue yielded by these duties, and when he urges the impolicy of the course recommended by the Secretary of State of making provision for their abolition within a fixed term of years. Lord Salisbury is himself, indeed, apparently conscious of the mistake he made in attempting to enforce the wishes of Manchester on this point, for he gladly avails himself of the pretext afforded by the continued depreciation of silver to withdraw from an untenable position, and to own that "prospective legislation" is out of the question except when reliance can be placed on a steadily increasing surplus. The Indian Government is now left, therefore, quite unfettered by orders from home to make the remission of the duties on cotton goods the main object of its financial policy. But the repeal of the new duty on the importation of raw cotton will strengthen the hands of the English manufacturers in agitating for the removal of duties which are undoubtedly protective in their operation, and which there will henceforth be nothing to counterbalance. Lord Salisbury triumphantly proves, with the help of figures supplied by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that there has been an absolute decrease in the importation of the coarser yarns and cloths (such as are manufactured at the Indian mills) in spite of the progress of India in wealth and population, and that therefore the effect of the duties has been really protective.

It is argued that the part played by the duties in killing the Manchester trade is insignificant, and that the natural advantages possessed by the Bombay mills would secure the trade to them even if the duties were removed; but the correctness of this assertion is disputed by the Bombay millowners, who frankly admit that the duties are protective, and demand that they shall be maintained for the exclusive benefit of an industry which without them would perish. In either case, it seems desirable that the duties should be done away with. If the mills can do without them, it is evident that the revenue they still yield is doomed to gradual extinction, while, on the other hand, if the duties alone keep the Indian mills going, such a mode of supporting an industry which could not maintain an independent existence is injurious to the interests of India. We hope, therefore, that Lord Lytton may soon find himself in a position to terminate an irritating controversy by the adoption of such a scheme of reduction as is indicated in the 37th paragraph of Lord Northbrook's revenue despatch of the 25th of February.

Lord Northbrook's superiority as a financier must be allowed by every impartial reader of the correspondence; but it is at the same time quite plain that the late Viceroy is guilty of something very like disingenuousness when he defends his conduct in passing the Tariff Act without having previously consulted the Secretary of State. It is true, as he points out, that the practice of Indian Governments had been to pass financial Bills on their own authority—true also that Lord Salisbury's despatch of July, 1875, insisting on precedence being given to the cotton duties in any plan for the reduction of taxation had not reached India when the Tariff Bill was brought before the Council. But Lord Northbrook knew perfectly well, informally, from Lord Salisbury's published speeches, what stress was laid at home on the importance of reconciling Manchester and India; and, with the telegraph at his command, it seems absurd for him to contend that he could not have confidentially communicated with the Secretary of State on the subject of his proposed financial reforms before introducing the Tariff Bill. We may add that, so long as the Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament for the administration of India, the view taken by Lord Northbrook of his right as Viceroy to carry out important financial changes which he knows to be opposed to the policy of the Secretary of State without notifying his intentions to the Home Government is obviously unsound. Unless the Secretary of State is a remarkably good-natured and weak man, he will not quietly submit to the humiliation of being arrogantly set aside and treated with contempt by the Viceroy; and we have seen in this instance that Lord Northbrook's clever device of summarily passing an Act which he knew would be received with intense disfavour at home has only provoked an open breach between the two Governments, and made the revision of the Indian Tariff the subject of a much more bitter and angry correspondence than would have gone on if Lord Northbrook had striven to effect some compromise with Lord Salisbury before altering the Tariff. The double government of India cannot be carried on if the Viceroy deliberately refuses to act in harmony with the Secretary of State; and Lord Salisbury in the 19th paragraph of his legislative despatch of the 31st of May, in which he insists that the Government of India, while retaining the power of initiating legislation, shall observe the practice of previous communication with the Home Government before passing financial or other measures of legislation, has, in our opinion, stated courteously but plainly the only conditions consistent with the smooth working of the existing Indian constitution.

Speaking in the name of the non-official community, native as well as European, we certainly repudiate the pretensions of a few Indian officials at Simla to be acknowledged as the true representatives of Indian interests, and to have the right of dictating to the country in all matters legislative and administrative without being checked in any way by the Home Government. We prize the privilege of appeal to the Secretary of State and the Parliament of England as our only security against subjection to a mere tyranny in India. It is very easy for writers of leading articles in the *Times*, who have run about India for a month or two, and have been passed on from one high official to another, always being treated with the utmost distinction and getting themselves crammed with information to show what splendid work is done by Indian administrators, to go home and write rapturously about the excellent way in which this country is governed. They have seen only the outside of the cup and platter, and, while expressing their admiration of the varnish of civilisation which is spread over modern India, they forget the very existence of grievances which Anglo-Indian officials do not choose to bring under their notice. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the ruling bureaucracy of India has no friends in the country, and that its alienation from all classes of the people, even from the non-official European settlers, constitutes a serious political danger. If the Government of India were indulged in its dream of establishing an uncontrolled despotism in this country, we should begin to tremble for the security of the Empire. We rejoice, therefore, at the decision of Lord Salisbury not to abandon his power of holding the Government of India in check; and we hope he may ere long be prevailed upon to give practical effect to his criticisms of the Viceregal Council by so enlarging it as to bring in members qualified to discuss measures of legislation with knowledge and freedom. The present state of that Council is much worse than that which existed fifteen years ago, when the Judges had seats in it, for now it contains hardly one member who does not belong directly or indirectly to the official class. It would not be right to give seats to the Judges again, but the time has surely come when the Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities of the great cities might be invited to send representatives of the educated public opinion of India to sit in an Imperial Council. The difficulty of course would be to find men willing to leave their business in order to attend to affairs of State; but it is not necessary that the Indian Legislature should be in session for more than three months of the year, and it might hold its meetings at Poona or some other central place which is easy of access, and the moral authority of the Government would be greatly increased by the free discussion of public affairs in a well constituted Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

AFTER the many exciting phases through which the Eastern Question has passed during the past few months, it is not without interest to report that during the past week affairs have been quiescent. The assassination of two ministers, which I mentioned in the postscript of my last letter, has been accepted here as an act of personal vengeance and not as illustrating the existence of a plot by the young Turkish Party on the one hand, in order to be rid of Hussein Avni, or as betokening a movement in favour of the family of the late Sultan. The murderer seems to have been a disappointed soldier, who lost a good berth with the fall of Abdul Aziz, and failing to induce Hussein Avni to restore him to office, he determined to shoot the War Minister. All the other persons who fell before Hussein's revolver paid the penalty of interfering in order to effect the man's arrest. As I anticipated would be the case last week, the immediate consequences of this melancholy episode have cleared away many obstructions to Midhat Pasha's policy of reform, and at the present moment the Turkish Government are understood to be considering a scheme of constitutionalism which that Minister has proposed to them. I will not venture to anticipate what success it is likely to receive, for I am not very sanguine about it. The attitude of the Great Powers towards Turkey remains very much as I represented last week. Mr. Disraeli confirmed, so recently as last night, the opinion which I stated in my last, that Turkey would be permitted to initiate her own schemes towards pacifying the insurgents without interference from the Great Powers. On the advice of England and Germany the Powers are waiting to see what will come of the new step which has been taken in this everlasting question. Russia still professes to discourage Panslavic agitation, and the Czar is evidently being influenced by his uncle of Germany in the way that most persons anticipated. There seems, too, some reason for supposing that the Czar is distrustful of his own agent Ignatieff, for a rumour is current, and is now accepted in usually well-informed quarters, that that ambassador will be shortly removed from Constantinople to Vienna. But, notwithstanding all these peaceful tokens, Servia continues to be in a very unsettled condition. While professing to yield to outward influences in favour of peace, she is increasing her preparations for war, and evidently wants to extend her borders at the expense of Turkey as a condition of her maintaining the peace. In the meantime Turkey is earning for herself a good deal of discredit here through the atrocities of her troops in Bulgaria. In order to check the recent outbreak in that part of the Empire, the late Government, being short of regular troops, permitted the Bashia-Bazouks to have full scope, and they seem, according to the *Daily News*, to have murdered and burnt innocent women and children, and laid the country in waste in the most reckless fashion. Eighteen thousand persons are said to have fallen victims to their atrocious conduct, and nearly forty towns and villages have been burnt. The attention of Parliament is to be called to the subject, and the opposition papers will seize upon the incident as a caution to the Government not to commit themselves too strongly in the maintenance of the Turk. While most persons approve the recent foreign policy of the Government, there is a very general fear that it may be interpreted more strongly than circumstances justify as an indication that England intends to stand by Turkey through all eventualities. "Nothing succeeds like success," and the success of the British policy has carried public opinion away at such a rapid rate that it is only such atrocities as those in Bulgaria that lead people to pause, and ask the old, old question whether the Turk is worth maintaining. That is a phase of inquiry which recent circumstances have lately brushed aside, but it is evidently coming to the front again. The successful revictualling of Nicksics, and the attitude of the insurgents towards Muchtar Pacha in Herzegovina indicate that the proffered amnesty is not unlikely to be accepted; or, perhaps to put it more correctly, that the insurgents are in a better mood than they were for coming to terms.

The Parliamentary debates have not included many subjects of great interest, and it is very evident from the crowded condition of the order book, and the list of business generally, that the chief point of concern hereafter will not be as to what bills shall become law, but what measures are to be slaughtered among the "innocents." All the Government Bills of the first rank, save one—the Education Bill—are in danger of being withdrawn, mainly because there will not be sufficient time to carry them. Though the Vivisection Bill is through all the difficult stages of the Lords a very slight obstacle will check its progress in the Commons, and I don't suppose the Government will grieve over such a result. They have even still less intention to carry their Rivers Pollution Bill. The Oxford and the Cambridge Universities Bills may pass, but it is very doubtful, and there seems to be a general expectation that the Prisons Bill, which is a great offence to the country gentry, will also be quietly dropped. The remainder of the session will be mainly devoted to two or three set debates like the American extradition affair, which might be made a very uncomfortable topic for the Government if the Opposition were a little more energetic and cohesive; one or perhaps two nights will be devoted to the promised debate on Eastern affairs, and the Indian Budget will also absorb more time than usual. But the Education Bill will be the great event of the remaining five or six weeks of the session. At the present moment the Government seem determined to carry it, in preference to every other measure, though never a day passes but whole pages of amendments are tabled against it. There are the amendments of the Nonconformists, the amendments of the National Society, the amendments of the Birmingham League, the amendments of the country party, or landed interest, and the amendments of the Secularists. If it were not for the reliance which Lord Sandon can place upon the party behind him, his Bill would be so maltreated that nothing of the original text would be left but the word "whereas." There is, however, this excellent feature of the Tory party when in office. The more you assail them the more do they stand together. It's like pulling a pig by the tail. The harder you drag it in one direction the stronger will it pull against you. All that Mr. Disraeli has to do is to nail his colours to the mast and he is bound to win. He may, perhaps, make one important concession on this measure, in the matter of what is known as delegated authority, but I doubt whether he will do anything more.

I may mention as being a subject of some interest to India, that there is not likely to be any opposition to Lord Salisbury's Bill introduced last night for applying the same laws to the subjects of Native Princes with regard to the African Slave Trade that we apply to our own subjects. The active part which some of the natives of Kutch were found by Sir Bartle Frere to be taking in the slave traffic of Zanzibar, and the decision of Mr. Justice Gibbs, of Bombay, have been the immediate cause of this proposed legislation. The Bill includes some important provisions to facilitate the taking of evidence by Commission, so as to avoid the necessity of conveying witnesses all the way from Zanzibar to Bombay.

It is impossible to say at the present moment what is likely to be the result of Mr. Birley's motion on the Indian Tariff, down for debate to-night. The chances of getting it on are not very prosperous, and if it cannot be reached before eleven o'clock, it will be most likely thrown overboard, and the whole subject re-opened and dealt with in the Indian Budget debate. The Government are not unfavourable to a discussion of Mr. Birley's motion, for, as shown by the recent Tariff Correspondence, they are quite prepared to yield all that Mr. Birley asks. Though Lord Salisbury's advice to the Indian Government very considerably cuts the ground from under the feet of Mr Birley and his Manchester friends, it is evident that a good deal is yet to be gained by securing the direct vote of the House. Such a vote would not only endorse Lord Salisbury's views, but it would be an expression of Parliamentary opinion which could not be lightly set aside by Protectionist Indian Secretaries like the Duke of Argyll or Lord Halifax. The vote is evidently not required to influence Lord Salisbury, but it would constitute a useful suggestion to any one who has to follow him. It is therefore far more desirable that the subject should be discussed on a separate motion, as proposed for this evening, than left as a topic to be injected into the Budget debate, when no direct vote can be taken upon it. If possible, therefore, Mr. Birley will bring the matter on to-night.

I hear that acting on the advice of the Political Committee the General Committee of the Reform Club have to-day struck out the names of Mr. Ripley and Sir George Bowyer from the list of members, for their disloyal votes in Parliament. Some of the Irish wing tried to get up a counter-movement in the Club with the view of getting rid of the Political Committee, but the effort fell still-born.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, who, by the way, looks very unwell, visited the exhibition of presents which he recently brought from India, and the collection was thrown open to the public yesterday. There has been a little excitement in newspaper circles about the *Daily News* having published a long notice of this exhibition two days before the time agreed upon by the exhibition authorities, and, therefore, before all the other London papers. Many of your readers may suppose that the offender was Mr. Archibald Forbes, partly because the *Daily News* is supposed to entrust India, and all pertaining thereto, to his special charge, and partly because of his characteristic—energy, shall I call it? But Mr. Forbes' Indian friends will be glad to hear that he had nothing to do with this discreditable business.

I hear that ex-Colonel V. Baker is the author of the series of army articles which are now running in the *World* newspaper. In less than a month's time that gallant gentleman's term of service will have expired in Horsemonger Lane Gaol. It has been already arranged that he shall leave the prison door direct for the Continent. He is in much better health than he was a few months ago.

POSTSCRIPT: FRIDAY EVENING.

Mr. Birley has just announced his intention of postponing his Tariff motion, above referred to, in consequence of the lateness of the hour at which it came on to-night.

To-night's *Athenæum* makes the following announcement:—"We are sorry to hear from India that the bishop elect of the new diocese in the Madras Presidency, Dr. Caldwell, the well-known Oriental philologist, is in a failing state of health, from the effects of work both of body and of mind, and will probably decline the episcopate, as he has twice done already. The severe labour which he underwent in England lately, preparing the second edition of his 'Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages,' appears to have shattered his health."

NATIVE ARMY REORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to notice one statement in your correspondent "Silladar's" long-winded and ungrammatical letter of the 8th July.

It is this—"Fictitious prices which in reality only exist in the *Government Gazette*, the prices quoted in which are often far higher than those at which the various articles have been obtainable by the men."

This expression at once stamps "Silladar" as an ignoramus, and one totally unfit to ventilate any opinions on any earthly subject.

Had he taken the smallest care to learn an important part of his duty if he be a Silladar, and not a cocktail, he would have known that the prices quoted in the *Government Gazette* are in accordance with the orders of Government, for articles of the "first" and "second" sorts for combatants and non-combatants respectively, and that Jack Sepoy and Pandoo, Sowar, with a far-seeing economy, object, as a rule, to purchase anything but "third" sort.

We, in all conscience, take labour enough to furnish Government with trustworthy scales of prices for our various districts, and should be exempt from the mud-heaving proclivities of such a duffer as "Silladar."—Yours, &c.

A CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

July 10.

"BOB SMYLES" ON CELIBACY AND THE CONFESSIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a very plane man and doant belong to the bloted arristokrats of Mazagon, but me and my mate Bill, who is a long hedded bloke, has lately been havin a good deel to say about them "silly [illegible]," as Bill calls them, which meens them clergimen [illegible] aint allowed to marry but calls themselves Fathers. Bill says Silly Bessy aint comforten, and I doant suppose she is, but he thinks a grate deel of the confeshional and the remishun of sins, and says he wood go in for havin a cleen sheet if he thot he cood get one cheep. Now, what I propose is that them fathers shood advertise there prices in the newspapers and let us know the raits at which they cood forgiv kommon sins, and state that private contracts cood be made for a lot or for unkomon bad ones.—Yours, &c.

BOB SMYLES.

PRINTERS' BLUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in this morning's *Times of India* that the editor glorifies his paper in big type at your expense, but in his own leader of this day he says "that some of the measures inaugurated during the last decade for dealing promptly with this disease (cholera) have really borne good fruit in the way of lessening *morality*." Can this be a printer's devil's mistake? And in the second column of the third page, Lieutenant Colonel Burne, C.S.I., has a heavy fall in being made to become temporarily a *couch* for Lord Lytton. Heigh ho!—the old story—"those who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

July 12. ROLAND.

THE "CHUGAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Munsookh," the learned editor of the philosophical vernacular hebdomadal, the *Satya Mitra*, has amongst his other researches in antiquarian lore, found out that the game of cricket owes its origin to ancient Persia, where it was called the *chugan*, and not wishing the effeminate Parsees of the present day to be behind-hand with their ancestors of the *Shah Nameh*, he recommends and exhorts Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, the Baronet, (why has the former got precedence over the latter, by-the-bye?) and other well known Parsees to patronize and play cricket, as a means of improving their health and strength, with that ardour with which the Roostums and Sohrabs of the Kyanion times played the noble *chugan*. The editor deserves at the least to be made a member of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society for his successful antiquarian researches, and then to be presented with a pair of shawls by the Parsee Punchayet for his patriotism in not allowing the Parsees to be robbed of the high honour of having been the originators of the noble game of *chugan* or cricket.

July 11. PENDENNIS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH JULY.

Mr. George H. M. Batten, Commissioner of Inland Customs, Agra, goes home on three months' leave almost immediately. Probably Mr. Halsey, Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, will act without having to leave Naini Tal.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD LYTTON.

AGRA, 12TH JULY.

It is rumoured at Naini Tal that Lord Lytton retires in November next. Sir John Strachey succeeding him as Viceroy is not thought impossible.

[We cannot imagine why these idle rumours are set about. One would think that the Viceroyship of India is regarded by certain persons like the *Pioneer* as a mere game of shuttlecock and battledore got up for the benefit of the Strachey family.—ED. B. G.]

HEAVY FALL OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 12TH JULY.

Very heavy rain has fallen, causing considerable damage in Lahore city and Anarkullie. Railway communication interrupted towards Jhelum and near Beas.

Mr. F. D. Fitzpatrick has taken his seat in the Chief Court, vice Mr. Scarlett Campbell.

Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, Governor of Kandahar, has been summoned by the Ameer to Cabul to explain the large deficiency in his revenue accounts.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 12TH JULY.

The Governor is likely to leave Ootacamund next week on a tour through the Wynaad coffee districts; thence he visits Trichinopoly and Madura, and returns to Madras on the 15th of August.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the local Government a vigorous protest against the Presidency Magistrates' Bill which has been sent to Simla.

The Raja of Vizianagram and Ranee Bobli have been officially thanked for the valuable aid they rendered during the Bustar riots.

Another Wynaad Gold Mining Company will start with a capital of four hundred thousand pounds; the prospecting report is very favourable.

Colonel Jebb, Commandant of the Bhamo Escort, is suffering from fever. He proceeds on leave immediately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

Major General J. S. Brownrigg, C. B., has been gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 95th Regiment, vice Lieut.-General J. Pattoun Sparks, C. B., who is transferred to the Colonelcy of the 38th in succession to the late Lord Sandhurst.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 12TH JULY.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's s.s. Malwa, with the outward London Mails of 30th ult., left here for Bombay this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

LONDON, 11TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7.
40's Mule Twist	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	105½
Bar Silver	47½

Arrivals—Vixen and Montemoro.
Departure—Java.

WEATHER REPORTS.—12TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-25 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 2 inches 70 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 28·89.

MANGALORE, 8-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., S. W., S. W. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 58 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 92, barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 81. Fall of rain 25 cents.

WE are sorry to hear of a singular case of *scandalum magnatum* which will in a few days disturb the equanimity of Bombay social life. A well-known and popular official, who occupies one of the most important positions in the Presidency, has been charged by a husband of a peculiar description with committing a serious criminal assault. There is every reason to believe that the official in question has been the victim of circumstances, if not of deliberate conspiracy; but still he will have some difficulty in ridding himself of the ingenious net which has been woven around him.

THE following extract from a letter received yesterday from Mr. Russell, the Yarkand pioneer, may interest our readers:—"Syud Yacoob Khan is again returning from the Ameer of Kashgar on a special mission to the Indian Government, and I conjecture his visit will more clearly define our future relations with that country than Sir D. Forsyth's mission did." Mr. Thomas Russell, we may add, accompanied by Mrs. Russell, is on his way to Leh, in Ladak, where Mr. George Hyde is at present staying, and the question of future trade with those countries seems to be in a fair way of satisfactory settlement.

As promised in our issue of the 5th instant, we are now able to give further particulars regarding the Polo match which is to take place on the 18th instant between the 16th Lancers and Bombay. The sides will consist of five players with an umpire each, and will be as follows:—

Bombay.	16th Lancers.
G. K. Remington, Captain.	Col. Wilkinson, Captain.
Hon D. Graham.	H. Aylmer.
J. H. Crawley-Boevey.	H. R. L. Howard.
A. Craigie.	—— Smith.
M. B. Wyer.	F. G. Blair.
J. Littleton Symons, Umpire.	J. M. Evitt, Umpire.

The match will be played under a set of rules specially drawn up, which have been drafted from the rules in force in both clubs and are similar in most respects to those now used by the Hurlingham Club. The match will be decided by the best of seven goals or (if the best of seven goals be not obtained in that time) by the largest number of goals in an hour and a half's play. The colours of the Bombay team are blue and white, and those of the 16th Lancers red and white. A tent will be pitched on the ground for the accommodation of ladies and members of the Gymkhana, but the authorities will not allow carriages on the ground, because they cut up the grass too much. Colonel Thatcher has kindly lent the Band of the 20th Regiment N.I., and by the permission of Colonel Carnegy, the ground will be kept by a detachment of the Marine Battalion. Play will commence punctually at 5 30 P.M., and if the best of seven goals are not obtained, it will be continued until 7 P.M.

To those who are behind the scenes it is rather amusing to see the attempts of a contemporary to contradict "on authority" our surmise that the Indian Government will be entrusted with the duty of garrisoning Egypt in the event of certain contingencies. The fact is that our contemporary has made one more attempt to look knowing upon matters regarding which it is totally ignorant. We need only repeat that the Indian authorities are fully alive to the gravity of the present state of affairs in Europe, and in the event of an Anglo-Russian war Indian troops will certainly be indented upon for work in Egypt.

IN consequence of the slight rainfall we have had at present in Bombay, the native community have decided to perform the *havan* ceremony, and supplicate the Deity for a bounteous rain. Yesterday one hundred Brahmin priests commenced their duties at the Mombadavie temple, and to-day at 3 o'clock the chief ceremony under direction of Bhunsali Chemli Mahajun will be performed. A large *mandwa* is erected in the compound adjoining the tank, in which the sacrifices by fire will be made.

YESTERDAY our Church-gate Street contemporary was facetious at the expense of some miserable printers' blunders; yet nobody ought to have greater toleration for these inevitable accompaniments of typographical work in India than a newspaper which not very long ago spoke in a leading article of Sir Salar Jung as a "princely monster" instead of a "princely minister." A correspondent elsewhere gives some amusing illustrations of the fallibility of our critical contemporary in the congenial matter of the vagaries of Indian printers' devils.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th July 1876, that the monsoon rains still hold off in the Punjab and the greater part of Rajpootana, and it appears doubtful whether they have set in in Oudh and some districts of the North-Western Provinces; where they have commenced the fall in several districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Mysore has been very scanty, and in Guzerat none is reported to have fallen. In Madras the fall has been very light, except in Malabar. In Bombay the fall has been sufficient for sowings to begin in Nassik, the Deccan districts, and the Konkan; in Guzerat none has fallen, and it is much wanted; and in the Southern Mahratta Country more is required. In the Central Provinces the fall has been below the average up to date, and the prospects of the earlier sowings are not so favourable as they would otherwise be. The fall has been deficient throughout the Central India Agency, and from Rajpootana only a few showers are reported: rain is much required. In Bengal copious rain has fallen in the eastern and north-central districts, and also in the Southern Delta: it has been light in the Upper Delta districts and parts of Orissa; in several districts of Chota Nagpore it has also been scanty; in Behar good rain has fallen in Patna, Chumparun and Shahabad, very little at Gya, and not much in Sarun and Durbhunga; cultivation is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. In the North-Western Provinces the setting in of the rains is reported from Benares, Allahabad and Bareilly; the *kharif* sowings have not yet begun west of Benares. In Oudh only showers are reported to have fallen, and rain is much wanted. In the Punjab there has been no rain, except half an inch at Umballa, and showers at Delhi, Hissar and Lahore: rain is much needed. In Assam the season is favourable. Rain has fallen in Coorg, but from Mysore very little is reported.

THE friends of Earl Northbrook intended to celebrate his return home from India by a banquet and reception to his Lordship on the 28th June.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has, the *Indian Church Gazette* says subscribed the handsome sum of £5,000 towards the Milman Memorial Bishopric Fund.

THE *Standard* announced recently that the Rev. James Moorhouse, Bishop designate of Melbourne, had been offered the see of Calcutta. The same paper now says that the offer has been declined.

THE Calcutta Town Band is again suffering from a serious deficit; its condition is reported to be good but, notwithstanding, it is expected that the attack this time will prove to be fatal. The deficit amounts to Rs. 5,315-15-2.

THE Secretary of State for India in London announces under date 8th June last that the Persian Government has officially intimated to Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran that the prohibition placed last year on the exportation of grain from the ports of Fars has been removed from the 18th April last.

MR. D. FITZPATRICK, C. S., and barrister-at-law, has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Lahore Chief Court during the absence of Mr. J. S. Campbell, C. S. Mr. Fitzpatrick was for many years a district officer in the Punjab, having held at one time the important charge of the Delhi district. He has for the last few years been working under Mr. Hobhouse in the Legislative Department.

THE *Times* of the 22nd ult. is informed by Messrs. J. C. Sillar and Co. that the amount of tea consumed in Brook's Wharf on the 21st was between 1,250,000lb. and 1,500,000lb., of which 800,000lb. was Congou and about 450,000lb. Indian tea. This quantity is so small, says the *Times*, being only equal to about two days' consumption and export, that its loss is hardly likely to affect the market to any appreciable extent.

CONSTANTINOPLE despatches state that the sentences of the Council of War at Salonica, condemning the Governor to a year's suspension from office and three officers to forty-five days' imprisonment, have been quashed as insufficient in consequence of the representations of France and Germany. The persons mentioned have arrived at Constantinople with the commission, and will be again placed upon their trial.

THE death is announced of Mr. James Baird, of Cambusdoon, the well-known iron-master who recently gave half a million to the Church of Scotland. He died at his residence, Cambusdoon, near Ayr, on the 20th ult. The *Scotsman* states that he has left property of the value of £3,000,000 sterling. Besides Cambusdoon, where he died, he was proprietor of the estate of Knoydart, in the county of Inverness, formerly the territory of Macdonell, of Glengarry; of Auchendrane, Muirkirk, and others in Ayshire; and he succeeded to the estate of Auchmedden on the death of his brother Robert. In 1852 he married Charlotte, daughter of the late Robert Lockhart, of Castle-hill. This lady died in 1857, and in 1859 Mr. Baird married Isabella Agnew, daughter of Admiral James Hay, of Belton.

AN official contradiction is given to the accounts which have been published of a defeat of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia. The following statement is telegraphed:—"The war terminated on the 9th of March, and since then no engagements have been fought. On the 11th of March, King John of Abyssinia sent a letter expressing his desire to enter into negotiations with Egypt. About the 9th of June, Ali Bey, a colonel in the cavalry, was sent by the Khedive with presents for King John, and was furnished with full powers for signing a convention of peace. The King has been staying at Adira for the last twenty-five days; he has disbanded the greater part of his army, and the remainder has received orders to proceed to the province of Moghly, where a revolt has broken out. The Egyptian army is returning home, leaving only a few battalions at the frontier."

THE home accounts of the Government of India have been issued as a parliamentary paper. The total receipts for the year ending March 31, 1875, were £19,208,534 13s. 1d., and the total disbursements £16,412,164 7s. 9d., leaving a balance of £2,796,370 5s. 4d. The estimated receipts for the year ended March 31, 1876, were £18,489,359, and the disbursements £17,569,319, leaving a balance of £920,040. The debts in England of the Government of India on March 31, 1876, amounted to £51,400,296, and the credits to £10,391,124, showing an excess of debts of £41,009,172. The expenses of the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India in the year ended March 31, 1876, were £143,964, in addition to £10,982 for the salaries of persons temporarily employed in the India Office and Store Department. The net expenditure on the Indian troop-service in the year ended March 31, 1875, was £303,098 6s. 9d. The net expenditure incurred on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College in the same year was £25,811 12s. 5d.

THE following is published as the text of the telegram sent by the Khedive to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople, congratulating the new Sultan on his accession:—"May God Almighty grant long life and happiness to our august Sovereign the Commander of the Faithful; may he be blessed with eternal prosperity, and may his accession to the throne open an era of fortune for all his subjects, without distinction. As soon as I received the news of his Majesty's enthronement I gave orders that a hundred and one shots should be fired in honour of the good news. I beg you to place at the foot of his Majesty's throne the assurance of my homage and my fidelity." The Shah is said to have sent the following telegram to the new Sultan:—"Full of delight at your accession to the throne of your ancestors, and at our relations of fraternity and co-religion, I hasten to send to you direct this message of congratulation. I pray to God that He may grant glory and grandeur to the Islamite people confided to our care by the Most High."

WE read in the *Pall Mall Budget* that a rumour comes from Persia that the Shah is about to revisit the lands of the West, and that he will so far follow in the ordinary wake of Western Sovereigns as to travel incognito. It is confidently asserted that his Majesty is shortly to appear on the scene of his recent wanderings, not as the "Asylum of the Universe," or "King of all the kingdoms of Persia," but as plain "Duke of Tebriz." Personal disguise is neither strange nor unsuited to the Oriental mind; and, if we are to credit popular tradition, was used by no less a personage than the great Harun-ar-Rashid, hero of a hundred romances. But we doubt whether the fifth Khalif of the sons of Abbas, notwithstanding his love for nocturnal rambles among his own people with faithful associates, would have ventured on entering the domains of his contemporary Charlemagne under a travelling, alias, such, for instance, as the "Count of Cairo." Whether these practices of civilized monarchs and royal personages be or not among the higher lessons to be acquired by Eastern from Western potentates remains to be proved by the uses to which such incognito visits are applied.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says:—The case of the *Franconia* has been reargued before fourteen judges including the chiefs of all three common-law divisions. The course taken by the court in directing a second hearing of this case before a tribunal of such numerical strength will be generally approved by public opinion. Had the six judges before whom the question was argued at first time pronounced judgment upon it, there would, it seems, have been no way of reviewing their decision, and our claim to exercise criminal jurisdiction over such cases as that of Captain Keyn would have been allowed or rejected by what would be virtually a court of first instance alone. Had there been a plea to the jurisdiction according to the old practice the question, it is said, would have gone to the Queen's Bench, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords; and in the case of the Scotch rebels in 1745, who raised the objection that the courts of this country had no jurisdiction as the rebellion was in Scotland, the court held that the objection to the jurisdiction could only be raised by plea. But in the time of Lord Ellenborough the Court of Queen's Bench expressed an opinion that where the objection was that "no" English court had jurisdiction the objection could not be raised by plea. The effect of this is that the point could not be raised "on the record," so as to enable the case to be carried to a court of error, and thence to the House of Lords. There is, therefore, no other resource in a case of doubt arising under these conditions but to have the question re-argued; and several considerations concurred in the present instance to render that course advisable."

THAT the affairs of the Durbhunga Raj are very much in a muddle, all the world would seem to know; but what the muddle precisely is, how it arose, and who should be blamed for it, are apparently past finding out. The *Englishman* hears on the one hand, that the Raj ryots have been mercilessly rackrented, and are seeking refuge from their persecutions in Nepaul; on the other, that, encouraged by an undue show of leniency, they have lately combined, refused to pay their rents, and that, as a matter of fact, in all that huge property but sixty-nine rupees have been collected, as rent, during the last two months. There are some who say that immense balances, brought forward to its credit in the Raj books, are mere paper balances—eight or ten years old, some of them—and that they have no business in the books at all. Others assure us that the balances all date from 1874-75, and could not be recovered, because Government was so arbitrary and so hasty in forcing the people to repay forced famine loans. We have heard complaints of undue severities on the part of the late management; and we are informed that a late manager, on being expostulated with about sending sowars to the villages to enforce these severities, pointed triumphantly to a letter from the Board of Revenue, complaining that the Raj rents were very much in arrear, and sanctioning a further establishment of sowars in order to their speedy realization. Never, perhaps, did doctors so disagree and so squabble over a patient in his agony. But, of course, if the Government which is responsible for the management of wards' estates, considers this sort of thing seemly, or profitable, we need make no demur.

WE read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following account of the idolatrous character which the visit of the Prince of Wales to India seems to have assumed in the sight of some "religious" (!) people at home:—"A timely note of warning on a very serious subject is given to society by a correspondent of one of the religious papers, who calls attention to the fact that during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to India an assortment of what is called 'swami jewellery' was presented to his Royal Highness for the Princess of Wales. This jewellery is advertised by a Madras firm in a London paper as 'remarkably rich in appearance, being made in sovereign (22 carat) gold, and shows the Hindoo gods or "swamies" in high relief.' It seems sad, says the writer, that one result of the Prince's visit to India should be to put pagan idolatry before the rising generation in a very insidious form. No doubt the "novelty of the season" will be patronized by those ladies who are slaves to the latest fashion, and after a while we may expect to see 'swamies' as generally worn as 'crosses.' Are we, he asks, to set representations of heathen gods as an ornament or plaything before the eyes of the most impressible portion of society? Surely the elements of infidelity which are at present working in England are more than sufficient without going to India for this crowning iniquity! He concludes by protesting as an English Protestant against this abomination, and expresses a hope that the head of every Protestant household will do his best to stifle it in its birth. The heads of all households, both Protestants and Catholics, will, it may be taken for granted, lend a willing hand in assisting to strangle these abominable little Hindoo gods. Apart from religious grounds their presence among us at the present moment, when the state of affairs in the City renders economy a stern duty, is most inconvenient. Fathers of families, who have come to trouble through worshipping mammon, are in no humour to invest the slender remains of their capital in the purchase of idols for their wives and daughters."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, 11TH JULY.

THE monsoon has burst at last, but quietly, and not at all in its usual rampant style, with accompaniments of thunder and lightning. It was quite time that the rain should come as things were beginning to look serious for the poor cultivators, and those versed in agricultural affairs were looking out anxiously for a fall; as it is, the time for sowing some of the cereals is already past. However, "its an ill-wind that blows nobody good," and had the monsoon burst earlier, or more violently, it would have caught the greater portion of the poor inhabitants quite unprepared. It always seems to me as if it were a matter of conscience with the natives to delay as long as possible getting their dwellings into water-tight order; it evidently requires a good shower of rain to rouse them into anything like action. To-day there is hardly a hut to be seen that has not one or two lizard-like figures crawling over its roof laying on tiles and plaster.

The death of the Revd. John Hewett, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, has caused profound regret to all who knew him. The Mission will feel his loss severely, for he was one of its most promising and talented clergyman; he was a most perfect character, a man who gained the love and respect of all who were privileged to meet him. Previous to his coming out here, he was pastor of a large congregation in the suburbs of Belfast. His people there were so deeply attached to him that when he proposed joining the Indian Mission, they offered to double his stipend as an inducement to him to remain amongst them. But where duty was concerned, such a consideration would weigh little with a man like Mr. Hewett, and to India he came about 18 months ago, and now, in the very prime of life and usefulness, his loss has added another name to the long roll of those who, coming out here full of strength and enthusiasm for their work, have prematurely fallen victims to the climate.

We have had an instance of retributive justice here, a verification of the proverb that the biter sometimes gets bitten. In the case of two native police officers, a havildar and jemadar, who went to a house in the bazaar to arrest a woman, a man living in the house seems to have incurred their august displeasure, and they proceeded, after the manner of native police in general, (of course *only* when they are *in the majority*,) to pound him with their batons and drag him off to chowkey where, after again beating him mercilessly, he was kept in 'durance vile' for twenty-three and a-half hours, when they set him at liberty, thinking themselves safe as they had not transgressed the letter of the law, by infringing on the prescribed twenty-four hours. However, the City Magistrate was clearly not of the same opinion, for when their victim, as soon as free, laid his complaint before him, and showed him his body covered with bruises, the result of the maltreatment to which he had been subjected, the police officers were arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and now the quandom guardians of the peace may be seen any day walking amidst a gang of kindred spirits, adorned with anklets and bracelets which are *not of gold* and bearing on their *heads*, instead of the symbolic and terror-inspiring *puggaree*, a pile of bricks, and serve them right too!

BOMBAY.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,037. Of these 647 were new admissions, consisting of 246 Hindoos, 288 Mussulmans, 102 Parsees, 9 Christians, and 2 of other castes; daily average attendance being 67.90.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender, named Cassum Hoosein, who has had ten previous convictions on charges of theft, gaming, loitering, &c., was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and with being in possession of stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, in respect of two silk *sarees*, the property of Muncherjee Nusserwanjee.

SHADE OF MR. LATHAM.—The members of the Bar of the High Court of Bombay have been thrown into a state of unutterable perplexity for the last two days It would be an insult to their intelligence and learning to say that any member of their body was a believer in "second sight"; and yet the keen gaze, the furtive glance with which each has been looking into the eyes of the other might lead one to suspect that such was the case. In fact, each learned counsel has for the last two days been turning towards the other with a look of curiosity to see if he was the shade of "Mr. Latham!" It might be in the recollection of some of them that Mr. Latham, their learned friend, has been in Europe for nearly a year; and they might even say they never heard of his return to Bombay. What, then, were they to believe? They were assured by a local contemporary on Tuesday morning that Mr. Latham appeared before Mr. Justice Baley on the preceding day on behalf of the Begum of Bhopal. It was not likely to be a mere printer's error, for further on they were assured that "after Mr. Latham had addressed the Court on the subject," &c.; and again, that "Mr. Latham asked for an order to make the Railway Company deliver up to the plaintiff the few valuables," &c. A state of uncertainty and suspense hangs over the legal atmosphere of the High Court, of which, indeed, the real Mr. Latham, in flesh and blood, would be sorry to learn that he was the cause. Some anxiety must naturally be felt for the state of mind of the younger members of the Bar, whom our contemporary's announcement has taken by surprise without the means to afford an explanation for the phenomenon. We might state for their peace of mind that an explanation of the mystery might be found in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday last.

POONA RACES.—The Western India Grand Annual Hunt Races will take place on Saturday next. The first race will be the Poona Hunt Stakes for all Arabs and country-breds about three miles over a stiff hog-hunting country. The second race will be for the Hog-hunting Purse, the 3rd for the Tally-Ho Stakes for which there are a large number of entrances. The 4th race is a pony race for all ponies. Two ladies' prizes, valued at Rs. 100 each, presented by Captain Hogg will be added—one to the Tally-Ho Stakes, and the other to the Poona Hunt Stakes. All communications are to be addressed to Captain George C. Hogg, Poona Horse.—*Deccan Herald*, July 12.

MAJOR SPENS.—It is with much regret that we hear that Major Spens, who has been for so many years Assistant Cantonment Magistrate here, is to go to Kurrachee in October at the end of the present season. Major Spens is so well-known now in Poona that it will be a great disappointment to the residents in the Cantonment to hear that he is to be sent elsewhere. Major Spens as Magistrate of the Kirkee Cantonment has got the Bazar there into excellent order and cleanliness. He, moreover, lately prevented the butchers at Kirkee from selling bad meat. Captain T. Trueman is, we hear, not coming in place of Major Spens; but some one else is to be appointed. Why should Major Spens be sent to Kurrachee? No one wants a change in the Cantonment.—*Id.*

PAYNEIANA.—In the column of "Fun and Frolic" of the last number of the *Cochin Argus*, is published a prospectus of a work which, it is said, is now in the press and will be shortly published. The work is represented to be a collection of all articles, letters, paragraphs, and occasional notes that have appeared in the Indian papers on the great case of Gantz *vs.* Payne and Kapp, and is entitled "Payneiana." We would not be surprised should a pamphlet containing the said collection really make its appearance; if it does, it will, no doubt, "take." We hope no Bombay "Duck" will venture again into the Madras "pond" and make the sort of "splash" which Mr. Payne has made in it.—*Calicut Observer.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Tuesday, July 11	0 9	0 28	0 7
Previously registered	15 53	18 73	15 66
Total up to date	15 62	19 01	15 73

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

MR. LOCKE GRAY will give the second of Organ Recitals at the Town Hall this afternoon at 5·30. Several well-known amateur vocalists have undertaken to assist on the occasion, and we may anticipate a very agreeable hour's entertainment. The following is the programme:—

Organ Sonata No. 2	Grave, Allo. Maestoso, Fuga	Mendelssohn.
Song	"One morning, oh so early!"	Gatty.
Organ	Adagio	Haydn.
Song	"The Rhine Maiden"	Smart.
Organ	(a) Romanza Op. 3 (b) Andante in F	Weber. Wely.
Song	"Polly"	Molloy.
Organ	"Ye tutelar Gods" (Chorus in "Belshazzar")	Handel.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Chairman of the Fort Press Company, was fixed to come on for further hearing before the Senior Magistrate yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Owing, however, to his Worship having to attend a meeting of the Committee of the House of Correction and Government Workhouse the same afternoon, the case was not called on, but was, in consultation with the solicitors for the parties, further adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday, the 17th instant.

A CASE OF STABBING.

ON Monday evening last, the wife of a wardboy of the European General Hospital, named Pirtai, who resides in the hospital compound, was chastising one of her daughters, when another woman, named Sukoo, remonstrated with her; but being in a rage Pirtai struck Sukoo in the abdomen with a knife which she had in her hand, inflicting a slight wound, in consequence of which she was removed to the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital. The same evening, on arriving at the hospital, the wound was declared to be a serious one, in consequence of which Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police was informed, and the wounded woman's depositions were taken the same evening at 9 o'clock, which ran as follows:—

Sukoo, woman, said—I am a married woman and live with my husband, Husso, in the compound of the European General Hospital. I know the woman Pirtai who is now standing before me. She lives under the same roof as myself. This evening at about 5 o'clock, I found Pirtai beating her daughter Revoo, whereupon I remonstrated with her. She in consequence stabbed me with a knife on my chest. This was in the room which she occupied. The knife belonged to myself, and she borrowed it of me in the afternoon to cut some vegetable.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine informant.

The woman Pirtai was on the following day charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with an instrument for cutting. The prisoner was remanded to jail and the case postponed for hearing to the 18th instant, pending the recovery of the complainant.

A MUNICIPAL TIME-KEEPER BRIBED.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Portuguese, named Charles Antony Alvares, a time-keeper in the Health Department of the Municipality, attached to No. 1 ward, was charged at the instance of Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assistant Health Officer of the Municipality, with taking a gratification, to wit Rs. 10, other than legal remuneration in respect of his official act.

Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. R. P. Brunton said—I am Assistant Health Officer, Bombay, and reside in the Fort. I know prisoner Alvares. He is a time-keeper in the Health Department ward No 1. He has been so for some months. In consequence of information I received some days ago, I communicated with the police, and in consequence of what I have learnt, I charge prisoner with taking a gratification other than a legal remuneration in respect of his official act.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Babajee Mahadoo said—I am a *biggaree* in the service of the Bombay Municipality, ward No. 1. Prisoner is the time-keeper of that ward. I was employed in the service of the Municipality about two months and ever since then prisoner demanded of me Rs. 10 as his *dustoori*. I gave him Rs. 10 yesterday. Before handing them to prisoner, I had showed them to sub-inspector Cushna Baloo, and he had shown them to Mr. Constable Jones. This was at about half-past 5 o'clock yestetday evening near the Market police chowkey. Mr. Jones marked the rupees. I saw the marks made on them. After so marking them he gave them back to me. I paid the rupees to prisoner at about 6 o'clock P. M. at the corner of the Crawford Market, *i. e.* at the corner of the street next to Rungaree Mohla. I had previously on Monday evening made an appointment with prisoner to meet him for the purpose at the aforesaid place. When prisoner demanded the *dustoori* of me, he told me that unless I paid it to him he would have me discharged from the service of the Municipality. Eight days ago, I had complained to Mr. Brunton about the above matter. The original arrangement was that I was to meet the prisoner near the fountain in the markets, but as some other persons happened to be with him there, he did not receive the money from me there, but walked on and after his companion had left him, he received the money at the corner of the aforesaid street.

Prisoner reserved his cross-examination.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 19th instant, and the prisoner was allowed to be held to bail for his appearance on that date.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 5TH JULY.

Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

Hawa Ragoonath, (Wania,) at his previous examination, said—I was in the village of Timba when the Durbar people came. The day before the fight, I went to the Deli, with Pudam, patel, Jeyta Thaker, and Raghowjee and told Jhalam Singh, that there would be a fight if they took to their arms in that way, and advised him to put them by. There were about 10 or 12 men in the Deli. Jhalam Singh said they would not give up their arms. We told him he would forfeit his Giras. He said either he or the Durbar should lose their Giras.

Hawa, now in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, said—I went with Pudam and the last witness to the Deli about sunset. Pudam came to my house for me, and we went to Raghowjee's house. We then all three went to Jeyta's house. I did not see any one except Raghowjee at his house. Pudam came to my house at sundown. We saw Jhalam Singh in the kanoo of the Deli, sitting down. There were ten or twelve men sitting in the kanoo near and with him. There were Jeypa, sepoy, Mohobat, sepoy, old Ebram, Hassan sepoy, Runchot Koli, and two or three other sepoys. There might be three or four more. They were all sitting in the kanoo where Jhalam Singh was. We did not ask any one's permission to go in, and no one tried to stop us. The men in the kanoo were all sitting down. There were no other men near Jhalam Singh, but there were others farther inside the Deli. The men did not appear to be excited. We went into the Deli and stood still. The patel, Pudam, called Jhalam Singh, who came to where we were. We were standing by the kanoo. We did not go and sit down with Jhalam Singh. After the conversation we had with Jhalam Singh we went home. The conversation took place by the kanoo where we were standing. I thought from the conversation that there was going to be a riot. I did not go and warn Ali Mahomed or any of the Durbaree men who were in the village. I went straight home, had my supper, and went to bed. I never talked over the matter with Pudam, Raghowjee, or Jeyta. We merely said to each other as we went away, "He won't listen, so what can we do." I told the occurrence to Hurrishunker five or six days after the riot. Pudam and I went to sit in the Utara, and Hurrishunker said that if some one had gone to the Girassias to tell them not to fight there would not have been a row. The patel then told Hurrishunker, we had been to persuade Jhalam Singh, but he would not listen to us. The patel, Hurrishunker, and myself were alone in the verandah of the Utara. There was no one else in the building besides. I did not say anything to Hurrishunker. The patel told him, "two or four of us went to Jhalam Singh and persuaded him as much as we could, but he would not listen to it." Hurrishunker took down Pudam's statement, and mine also.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.—The kanoo is a raised platform or verandah on each side of the Deli. It is about 12 or 14 paces square. I knew Jhalam Singh before. I supported Pudam. I did not go there for the purpose of seeing where people were standing, but to hold a conversation with Jhalam Singh. I did not see H[illegible] more than once in reference to this conver[illegible] is the fouzdar, and comes to the vil[illegible] to see him sometimes when he [illegible] of the village do the same.

Sherbboy Ajan, at his fo[illegible] a jamadar of foot police i[illegible] of Palitana. I went with [illegible] 4 or 5 months ago. The[illegible] We reached Timba in th[illegible] Chora. The Girassias a[illegible] with arms, and began [illegible] fight them. There we[illegible] guns, and others had s[illegible] them that he had [illegible] management of the [illegible] a disturbance. The[illegible] Mahomed gave him [illegible] the Girassias. Th[illegible] the Deli, with th[illegible] Chora. (The witn[illegible] among the Giras[illegible] 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11[illegible] At evening that day, [illegible] that [illegible] would [illegible] the Deli two [illegible] stopped him and [illegible] the drum with stones. We stayed 4 or 5 days at Timba. On the 5th day, I was sitting early in the morning at the Chora, when Mohobat came out with a gun, and sword and pistol, and began to walk up and down in front of the guard at the Chora. Ali Mahomed told Omar Dufedar to tell Mohobat to go inside the Deli or he would take his arms from him. Oomar did so, when Mohobat dared him and made an indecent gesture. Ali Mahomed told us to take his arms from him, so about 25 of us went towards Mohobat. Ali Mahomed told us that if Mohobat went inside the Deli we were to return. When we got to within 7 or 8 paces from off the Deli we stopped and Jhalam Singh who was on the Chopat drew his sword and got up and said "give it to them. Fire on the ruffians. What are you looking at." Mohobat then turned round and fired, and Ajum fell dead, hit by a bullet. A volley was then fired from inside the Deli, and 10 or 12 of us fell dead or wounded. The gates of the Deli were then closed. As we began to retreat, Jhalam Singh who was on the plynth of the Chopat, aimed a blow at me with his sword, but it was intercepted by the door. I pulled him down by seizing his legs, and hugged him, and Jibhai snatched his sword from him. We then took him to the Chora. During the retreat, Mantar was hit in the neck by a bullet fired from the tower and fell dead. Ajabhai was hit at the same spot in the back, by a shot fired from the tower. He fell apparently dead. We went on to the Chora with Jhalam Singh, and then took him out of the village; and between the Chora and the gate of the village, a Durbar sepahi, named Hamir Borwar, was hit in the wrist by a bullet from the tower. After starting Jhalam Singh off, I returned to the Chora under cover of the house. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I saw Bamo Koli hit by a bullet, which came from the upper-storied house in the Deli. A mare belonging to the Durbar was killed by a shot from the further tower called the Dholio Khota. Hati, sepahi, was also hit at that time by a bullet from the Deli, and died at once. I think Bhana was hit before Hati. Hamir Sindhi was also hit by a bullet from the tower. When we retreated from the gate, we took our wounded back with us, but were obliged to leave the dead where they lay until about 8 or 9 o'clock. Five men were killed at the gate of the Deli, and seven were wounded and one of the wounded died next morning. When the volley was fired 40 men were inside the Deli. There were 10 or 12 men in the front, armed with double-barrel rifles, and guns, swords, and shields. (The witness here pointed out prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 as being present in the Deli, and nearly all armed with guns or swords.)

Sherbhoy now, when cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said—The Girassias' men met us when we went to the village at the Chora side of the tower, and about 50 paces from the Chora. We stopped at the Chora. I did not hear them say they would not let us go into the Deli. When the drum was broken, I was near the Chora, and about 40 paces from the man who carried the drum. It was between four and half-past four o'clock in the evening. There were 10 or 12 men with Mohobat. I do not know whether I said before that when the drummer passed the Deli two or three men stopped him and Mohobat broke the drum with stones. There were four or five men with Mohobat, stopping the drummer, and plenty of others sitting on the Chopat. The drum was broken by throwing stones at it. When Mohobat came out on the morning of the fight, the police guard were 5 or 6 paces from the Chora at the corner of the road towards the Deli. They were one or two paces down the road from the corner. I saw Mohobat first coming up the road, at the place where the four roads meet. Mohobat had not passed the guard. One could not see the gate of the Deli from the Chora. The police guard were between the corner and the Chora. There were two sentries. They walked up and down where the road meet—an open space. When I first saw Mohobat, he was carrying his gun in his left hand at the trail, and afterwards he put it over his left shoulder, raising the butt on a level with the barrel. When four or five paces from the sentries, he walked once across the road and back again. When we all followed him, he went back towards the Deli with the gun held in both hands across the front of his body, the muzzle being pointed towards us. I did not hear him say anything. I had not a gun. I noticed one or two of our men with guns as we were coming away again. I don't know whether any of the Durbaree men fired at the Deli gate. I did not see any of them fire. I was not wounded. During the time I was there no Durbaree men fired at the Deli. I went away with Jhalam Singh after he was taken. When I first saw Jhalam Singh, I was from 20 to 24 paces from the Chopat. That was not when I stopped running after Mohobat; I continued advancing afterwards. There were two men with Jhalam Singh; one I did not recognise, and the other a sepoy. I stopped close to the chopat, on which Jhalam Singh was. I do not know what became of the two men who were with Jhalam Singh on the Chopat, except that one of them escaped into the Chopat. I do not know that one of our men tried to cut down the other man who remained behind, by striking at him with a sword. I do not know that a Koli named Kaloo had his hand cut and that he has since died in the Thakore's jail. When I seized Jhalam Singh, Ali Mahomed was with me. Ali Mahomed has been dismissed from the Thakore's service; I don't know why.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—I do not know how to "shoulder arms." How should I know how to carry a gun on my shoulder. I am a jemadar of sowars. I carry my gun fastened to my horse's saddle or strapped to my back. I should put my gun sometimes on one shoulder and sometimes on the other.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

PERJURY.

THIS case was again continued to-day.

Domingo Joseph Rodrigues said—I am a clerk in the Small Causes Court. I produce the proceedings in suit 10,175 of 1874, and also in suit 17,450 of 1874.

Mr. Inverarity, in tendering those proceedings, said that Vullubhoy was sued alone in the first case by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., and in the other by Ruttonjee Bomanjee. Both suits are in respect of cotton transactions.

Mr. Purcell objected to the documents until his learned friend showed how they applied.

Mr. Inverarity said they went to prove that Vullubhoy carried on business in his own name and he put them in.

Witness then produced the proceedings in suit No 8841 of 1875. This was a suit in which Lalljee Dewjee is the plaintiff and Vullubhoy Gopal defendant, trading under the name of Vullubhoy Gopal. Also in suit 7571 of 1875 the plaintiff there is the New Colaba Company, Limited. This is against Vullubhoy alone and judgments were given on all of them; also in suit 5508 of 1875 brought by George Lockhart and Co. against Vullubhoy Gopaldass alone and the note on that is settled before hearing.

Jugjeevan Gocuidass said—I am a moonim of Ishtoordass Custoorchund a cotton merchant of Bombay and Bhownuggur. My master had dealidgs with Vullubdass Gopaldass. The account was opened in 1928 (1871-72) and we continued dealings with him up to last year a little before he failed. When we commenced dealings, my master on one occasion asked Vullubhoy who his partners were. I was present. Vullubhoy said I have no partners.

By Mr. Purcell—Our shop is quite close to prisoner's. I have sometimes seen them sitting together in Vullubhoy's shop. I do not know that they were partners. I don't know that other firms were prosecuting them as partners. My master has been paid; he is in Bhownuggur. I was not called in the civil suit. I should have stated what I knew to be the facts had I been called. I knew of this prosecution when I received a subpœna. I had no conversation with the prisoners or any one. I have had no conversation with Mr. Crawford or any of his karbharees.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr Inverarity then commenced to sum up the evidence for the prosecution and said he would not take the time of the jury by going over the same ground which, no doubt, was fresh on their minds. He drew their attention to the suits against Vullubhoy Gopaldass in the Small Causes Court, and thought it was good evidence on the point that the prisoners were not acting as partners when they found several firms suing Vullubhoy alone, as they considered he was the only person responsible in the shop of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. The letters of guarantee show that separate transactions were carried on with Keshowjee Ludha, which were not under the agreement with Bhanjee Ludha. The jury would remember in the letter written by Oomersey, which has been put in, was written by the instructions of Keshowjee Ludha, and proves that there were separate transactions with Lulloobhoy. He said it was not only evidence of separate transactions being carried on, but also evidence that Lulloobhoy was transacting business in his own name and Keshowjee Ludha knew it. In the Police Court Keshowjee Ludha said that that letter must have been written by Oomersey without his knowledge. Mr. Inverarity then pointed out the principal parts of the evidence for the prosecution for the consideration of the jury, and said it would be for them to say whether in their opinions the conduct of the prisoners all through goes to show that they were trading as partners? With these observations Mr. Inverarity left the case entirely in the hands of the jury and asked them not to be led away by any general assertions not supported by any evidence in the case and to give their verdicts accordingly.

Mr. Purcell then addressed the jury, and thought that his learned friend had expended much of his time and a great deal of his eloquence both in his cross-examination and his address, in asking them not to attend to general assertions. He then directed his attention to the whole case generally, and recapitulated at some length the principal evidence before the Court.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence at some length, and the jury, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

Mr. Inverarity asked His Lordship under section 101 of the High Court Procedure Code to reserve the point (whether the jury had been properly constituted) before two or more judges, as this point was taken by him at the commencement of the trial and also the same point in the Charter of 1865. Mr. Inverarity also moved for an arrest of judgment.

His Lordship took a note of the same and sentenced the prisoners to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided at an extra sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following cases were disposed of:—

RE JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE POWREE.

Mr. Hormusjee (for Mr. Ardasir Kapadia) on behalf of Navazbaee, an opposing creditor, applied for a further postponement for a week. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, offered no objection. The Commissioner did not, however, grant a postponement. The case was afterwards proceeded with. The opposing creditor was called, but did not appear and the insolvent, whose liabi[illegible] amounted to Rs. 5,441, was sworn and disch[illegible]

RE SORABJEE CURSET[illegible]

The liabilities in this case a[illegible] Budroodin appeared for the i[illegible] had got the case postpo[illegible] down witnesses from [illegible] to oppose that day [illegible] but as he did [illegible] discharge.

[illegible]

It appears from the report for the half-year ending December 31, 1875, presented on this occasion, that the total receipts on capital account, amount to £7,830,986 including £35,386 capital not bearing interest, deposited with the Secretary of State, and that the total expenditure for the construction and equipment of the railway and branches, amounts to £7,393,820, of which £18,100 was spent during the half-year. The expenditure for stores in hand amounts to £382,816, making the total capital outlay £7,776,636, and leaving a balance of £54,350 at the credit of the capital account. The receipts from the coaching traffic show an increase of £24,552 over those in the last half of the preceding year; while there is an increase of 19,737 tons, representing £16,268 in the goods traffic.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, referred to the death of the late Secretary Mr. J. A. Baynes, of whose abilities and value to the Company he spoke in high terms. Passing to the consideration of the Company's affairs, he congratulated the meeting on the fact that at last the Government had sanctioned the construction of the line they had so long wished for, from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. The line, he presumed, would, however, be constructed on the narrow gauge principle, and would be a State line. Both these circumstances were deeply to be deplored. He wished it to be on the broad gauge so that there need be no break in the transmission of traffic. But they must not look a gift horse in the mouth, and after all if the Government made this line, the traffic must come down to this Company. There was no other outlet for it, and when this line was constructed, and Bombay was brought into railway connection with Delhi and Agra, then he thought they might safely count on having a surplus dividend in both half years. There would be no difficulty in making the new line, and if it were in the hands of this Company's engineer it would be constructed with great rapidity. The responsibility of having the narrow gauge rested with the Government, for he believed that in common with this Company nine-tenths of the shareholders of the Guaranteed Company as well as the Bombay Government had protested loudly against a break in gauge. They had even said, "if you will have it narrow gauge, why make it so at Ajmere, but don't have the whole of it narrow gauge"; but they could not contend with the authorities, and as it would be, it would be. In the meantime it was a source of congratulation that at last they would have this direct communication between Bombay and Delhi, which would bring in an increase of business and profits to this Company. The half year now reported on was, the Chairman proceeded to observe, the best they had had from their commencement and up to the 28th of May this year they had earned £12,400 in excess of the amount in corresponding period of last year. Their affairs were thus beginning to look much improved. The increase shown in the present report was mainly in goods, but the Prince of Wales's visit had [illegible] largely contributed to the increase of passenger traffic. The development was, however, going on. Another important matter to be mentioned was the Saburmuttee Bridge—the great bridge of Ahmedabad, 1,315 feet long and 33 feet high. This bridge had been carried completely away last September during a fall of rain such as had not been known since 1813. This bridge, which was of two piles, gave way bodily, but the Company's engineers without loss of time constructed a temporary way so that there was very little interruption of traffic. When the water subsided they set to work at once, and in May a telegram was received stating that the bridge was re-opened for traffic. It was opened on the original plan of two piles only, but when the present monsoon was over, it would be made with four piles, connected with cross girders, so that it would be trebly as strong as it had formerly been. The entire cost of this restoration was £61,400, of which capital would bear £37,000 and revenue the remainder. A third subject of congratulation was the fact of the now being constructed Palee branch, at a cost of £4,000 per mile. This extension would be completed by the end of the year and would bring in a large increase of traffic to this Company. This would be a cheap construction. Sanction had also been sought for an extension of 16 miles for survey in the first instance, beyond Palee. They were cautious not to put out their hands so far that they could not withdraw them, but after making this survey they would, if it were satisfactory, seek powers to make the line. The Chairman further stated that with a view to economy the Directors had amalgamated in the person of Mr. Mathew, Chief Resident Engineer, the posts of Agent and Chief Resident Engineer, appointing Mr. Currey, the Company's Agent in India, to the vacant Secretaryship in England; and concluded by drawing attention to the proposal of the Board to make a grant of £1,000 out of their separate fund, to Mrs. Baynes in recognition of her late husband's services for 13 years.

Mr. Hartrop, seconding the adoption of the report, expressed his concurrence in the Chairman's regret that the new extension was to be on the narrow gauge principle, and added that while he was glad to have the line on any terms, he feared this narrow gauge would be a serious detriment to the development of the system.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Right Hon. Viscount Gort and Mr. James Mitchell having been re-elected directors, Mr. Henry Harris was re-elected auditor, and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SILVER.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE passage by the French Senate of the bill authorizing the Government to limit or suspend the coinage of five-franc pieces marks a fresh stage in the progress of the silver question. In the course of the present year that question has occupied the attention of no fewer than four great Governments. Shortly after the meeting of Parliament the House of Commons appointed a Committee to consider the subject. Almost as soon as the new French Legislature assembled notice of an interpellation on the question was given, and in consequence the bill to which we have referred was introduced. In the United States Congress the matter has been under, we might almost say, constant discussion; and in his budget statement Sir W. Muir gives to the topic great prominence. At the same time Germany is preparing to demonetize the last of her old silver coins: and Switzerland is chafing under the restraint imposed upon her by her association in the so-called Latin Union. The simultaneous attention which the question is attracting in so many countries, so wide apart and so differently circumstanced, affords sufficient evidence of its urgency. The bill passed by the French Senate does not attempt any solution of it. It merely allows the Government to preserve an expectant attitude, to use M. Leon Say's own phrase. When the measure was introduced in March last two amendments were moved to it. These, with the bill itself, were referred to a Committee composed of all the distinguished economists in the House. They entrusted to M. Rouland, the governor of the Bank of France, the task of drawing up the report. As a matter of course the document was favourable. The governor of the Bank is of opinion that the causes of the fall in silver are temporary, and that it would be rash, therefore, to demonetise the metal. But, at the same time, he approves the caution of the Minister of Finance, who asks for power to protect the country from serious loss. The bill came before the Senate again last week, and a two days' debate took place upon it. M. de Parieu, whose interpellation first raised the question, is wholly dissatisfied with the report of the committee, of which he was a member. He sharply criticised M. Rouland's report, which, he said, was based on a number of ifs. M. Leon Say defended his bill. It is impossible to decide at present, he contended, whether the fall in silver will last or not. In such uncertainty it would be folly to incur the expense, inconvenience, and danger, of a monetary revolution. But at the same time, the bill recognizes that all this may have to be done, and consequently it asks for powers to prevent the change from becoming more difficult than it already is. But, he added, it might be that he would not use those powers after all. Ultimately the bill passed the Senate.

The position of France in this matter is very difficult. Apart from the enormous loss that she would have to incur if she were obliged to get rid of the immense mass of silver coin in the country and the formidable cost of providing gold enough to take its place, there are political and international difficulties in the way. In 1865 she formed with Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland what is called the Latin Union, and to this union Greece has since been admitted. The alliance was to last for fifteen years—that is, till 1880; and all these countries bound themselves to maintain the same money. Until 1880, therefore, France can make no change without the consent of her allies; and even then she is not likely to break up the union. But the difficulty will be to preserve it; for Switzerland is in favour of the single gold standard, while Italy is opposed to change. Up to the present, France and Belgium are undecided. In 1873, however, all the members of the union, in consequence of the depreciation of silver, felt compelled to limit the coinage of that metal, and the arrangement has been renewed from year to year. Switzerland last year did not avail herself of the permission to coin the quota allotted to her; and France appears to be following in the wake of Switzerland. But her public men are as yet unable to make up their minds. Among ourselves the difference of opinion is scarcely less. The evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons is strangely conflicting even as to matters of fact. Thus bullion merchants whose circulars are quoted as authorities on the subject differed in their estimates of the annual production of the mines by several millions sterling. In India, again, Sir W. Muir, while mourning over the loss to the revenue caused by the depreciation of silver, has no opinion to offer as to whether the phenomenon is to be regarded as permanent. And in the United States there is equal uncertainty. One school points out that silver is now as depreciated as greenbacks, and that consequently resumption in th[illegible] might be effected without loss. The demand [illegible] argue, would raise the value of s[illegible] be followed by France, [illegible] would [illegible] the pr[illegible]

[illegible] they fixed the proportion at one to fifteen. In other words, the silver dollar was to weigh as much as fifteen gold dollars. By this Act, silver was overvalued, and, accordingly, in 1803, when France adopted the franc system, the Minister Gaudin fixed the proportion at one to fifteen and a half. Gaudin undervalued as Hamilton overvalued silver, and the consequences were very curious. Fifteen dollars' weight of silver in the open market and as bullion would not buy one dollar's weight of gold, but when coined it would. Consequently it was profitable to every person who had silver to get it coined. Furthermore, it was profitable to every person who had to pay money to pay it in silver, for the silver passed for more than it was intrinsically worth. Silver, therefore, was alone sent to the mint, and silver only passed from hand to hand. What became of the gold? It was legal tender just as silver was, for the United States adopted the bi-metallic system. Either gold or silver, therefore, would discharge debts to any amount. But to pay gold would be to incur loss. Consequently, it disappeared from the American circulation, and was exported to France. France also adopted bi-metallism, but as she undervalued silver it would have been a loss to send it to the mint. Accordingly, silver was exported from France to the United States in return for the gold sent by the latter. The United States, finding their gold gone, decided upon getting it back; and in 1834 they revalued the metals, fixing the proportion then at one to sixteen. They thus passed from one error to another. As they had previously over-estimated silver, they now under-estimated it, and the result was precisely the reverse of what had before occurred. The whole of the silver was exported, and gold took its place. So complete was the substitution, indeed, that since 1854 not a single silver dollar has been coined by the American mints, although the law making silver a legal tender equally with gold remained upon the Statute Book until 1873. Here we have a double illustration, as complete as if it had been intended for verification, of the influence of mere coinage laws on the movement of the precious metals. In the course of half a century we find gold expelled from the United States and silver from France, and then silver swept away from the former and gold from the latter. The fact is worth bearing in mind at a time when Germany is demonetizing a silver coinage and substituting for it a gold one.

The discovery of gold in California and Australia had a considerable effect upon the monetary systems of the world, but to a far less extent than the discoveries of the sixteenth century. M. Juglar has compiled a series of tables which show what that effect was, and which are both instructive and curious. From 1850 to 1864 the excess of gold imported into France over that exported amounted to the enormous sum of £136,000,000 sterling. On the other hand, the exports of silver exceeded the imports by as much £63,000,000. While therefore the amount of the precious metals in France was increased by £73,000,000, not only was the total augmentation in gold, but also a not much smaller value of silver was displaced by that metal. The first effects of the gold discoveries was thus to undo what had taken place between 1834 and 1854, and to replace gold in the French circulation. But the exported silver was sent, not to the United States, but

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to the East. The public work policy initiated by Lord Dalhousie, the Mutiny, and the demand for Indian cotton caused by the American Civil War, the opening up of China and subsequently of Japan, all created an extraordinary demand for silver, which the abundance of gold enabled Europe to spare. In the period 1864-74 a change takes place. The excess of the imports of gold over the exports in this period is less than £68,000,000, or about half the former excess. But in the case of silver, instead of an excess of exports, we now find an excess of imports amounting to £49,000,000. Thus in the latter period there is an excess of imports of both metals, but the imports of gold have greatly fallen off, whereas those of silver have taken the place of a much larger deficit. And this, be it remembered, occurred in spite of the large sums of silver exported to Germany to pay the indemnity! Another fact to be borne in mind is that the change set in before the war, consequently before the demonetization of silver in Germany, before the depreciation of silver showed itself, and before the increased production of the American silver mines. None of these causes, therefore, can have produced the change of current in the imports and exports of silver, which, without going in detail through the figures, we may say, is noticeable in the case of England as well as in that of France. In the spring of 1865, it will be remembered, the American Civil War came to a close. The Southern ports were then opened; American cotton began to arrive in Liverpool, and the demand for the Indian article fell off. The original source of the evil would thus seem to be the cessation of the Indian demand for silver. Europe had become fully supplied with gold, and had no use for both metals. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that most of the great nations are under a *regime* of inconvertible paper, and that resumption may prove a complete remedy.

Let us now in the last place inquire what is the amount of the depreciation of silver, and when did it begin. From a table published by Messrs. Pixley and Abell, the well-known bullion merchants, we learn that in the London market, which, we may say in passing, fixes the price for the world, the price of silver from 1845 to 1849, both inclusive, was a fraction over 59*d*. per ounce. It never fell to that figure, and never reached 5*s*. In 1850 it passed 60*d*. In 1851 it reached 61*d*. From that year to the end of 1866 it stood above that figure, occasionally rising to 62*d*, and even a fraction over. From 1867 to 1872, both inclusive, the price fell to a fraction over the 60*d*. In the two following years it stood above 59*d*. The average of last year we are unable to state, but during the past eighteen months the fall has been constant and rapid, the price last week being about 51½*d*, or say a fraction under 52*d*. Between 1850 and 1872, it will thus be seen, the price averaged about 61*d*. an ounce. At the end of 1874 the fall had brought the price only to the level of 1845, thirty years before. But during the past eighteen months the fall has been fully 10*d*. from the highest prices, and about 7½*d*. from the average of 1874; that is, a fall of about one-sixth, or 3*s*. 4*d*. in the pound from the highest price, and about 13 per cent. in the last eighteen months

SLAVE TRADING OF SUBJECTS OF NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 22.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in calling attention to the expediency of making provision for the more effectual punishment of the subjects of native Princes in India who are guilty of the offence of slave trading and presenting a Bill upon the subject, said,—My Lords, the Bill of which I have given notice is one of considerable importance, and its object may be shortly explained, but I must apologize for not bringing it forward at an earlier period. I postponed doing so because I hoped the report of the Commission on the Slave Trade might be in your lordships' hands before I introduced the Bill, that I might be certain that in the provisions of the Bill there was nothing that required to be amended in consequence of that report. The case is this—the slave trade on the coast of Africa had been pointed out by Dr. Livingstone to be in the hands of agents of British Indian subjects. This was not strictly correct. It was in the hands, to some degree, of those who were under British rule, but speaking more exactly it was in the hands of the subjects of native Princes, who are under the protection of the Queen. Until lately it was thought that the laws against the slave trade at Mozambique, Zanzibar, and other places applied as much against the subjects of native Princes of India as against those who were under the direct rule of Her Majesty. But in 1874 the case of a Cutchee, the subject of the Rao of Cutch, was brought before the High Court of Bombay. A charge of slave dealing was preferred against him at the instance of the Consul at Zanzibar, and it appeared by the decision of Mr. Justice Gibbs that the Court had no legal power to try a subject of a native Prince for offences against the English law, and the result was that he was released. Now, this was an obvious failure of justice. In the case of independent Princes negotiations might have been set on foot, and the subjects of those Princes might have been bound by Treaty between the Sultan of Zanzibar and the native Princes. But we have bound the native Princes in alliance with the Queen not to enter into Treaties with foreign Powers. They have surrendered their foreign relations into our hands, and that remedy, therefore, is not practicable; and it is necessary, as you give them protection and undertake all the duties which fall to the Foreign Office with respect to their subjects, to undertake also the duty of punishing them if they commit crimes against the law. The proposal of the Bill, therefore, is to remedy the defect which was discovered by the judgment of Mr. Justice Gibbs and to enact that the laws against the slave trade—we propose to limit it to that—shall be enforceable in the High Court of Bombay against the subjects of Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, just in the same way as they are now enforceable against British subjects. Another defect which was brought to light by the judgment I have referred to we also propose to remedy. It turned out that there were no means of taking evidence by commission at the distant places where the offence was committed. If a slave trader is discovered at Zanzibar and sent to Bombay for trial it is almost impossible to send with him the actual witnesses necessary to prove the case. Some may be sent, but all cannot. In the case of British subjects there is a law under which evidence can be taken by commission, and we propose to extend that law by the Bill to the cases with which it deals. Another power we propose to take which, though it is not of very great importance, I think it right to mention. By the existing law all subjects of the Queen committing those offences are tried in the High Court of Bombay, but only native subjects are tried under the law of England. The result is that the High Court of Bombay has to administer another law in the case of other subjects of the Queen not coming under the denomination of native Indian subjects. I need not say that there is no difference in substance between the two laws, but there are differences of detail, and inconvenience sometimes arises in the case of persons guilty of the same offence but of different extraction. They are tried under two different laws, and the Court has to administer a law with which it is not familiar. We propose that all subjects [illegible] in custody in India and tri[illegible] ling shall be [illegible] nal Code. [illegible] sion is [illegible] ent be [illegible] roxi- [illegible] vance will be made, and that other Sovereigns and Chiefs will be led to give us power to deal with their subjects and that we shall come nearer and nearer to the object of deterring from this traffic all those races whose superior civilization now enable them to engage in it. (Hear, hear.) I beg to move that the Bill be read a first time.

Lord Stanley of Alderley said he had no objection to the objects of this Bill, but unless the consent of the various Indian Sovereigns whose subjects it was proposed to punish by the Bill, had been given, the measure would propose to enact that which was contrary to the law of nations and an usurpation. The Bill was intended to operate against the Banyans who traded principally at Zanzibar, and probably they belonged to a very small number of States, and the consent of their Rulers might easily be obtained; but unless that consent were given this country had no right to inflict penalties on those subjects, and he would feel bound to offer all the opposition to it in his power.

Earl Granville observed that it would not be convenient at that stage to discuss the provisions of the Bill. From the information the noble marquis had afforded them he felt convinced that the inclination of the House would be to give the Government all the power they required to carry out the object they had in view.

The Bill was then read a first time and

Their lordships adjourned at a quater past 7 o'clock.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 22.

On the first Order of the Day,

Mr. Disraeli said,—I will now, with the permission of the House, answer the question of my hon. friend—whether it will be convenient for the public service that we should enter at once into some discussion on the present state of affairs in Turkey, and if not, whether I could feel it my duty, when the occasion serves, to facilitate that discussion in this House. Her Majesty's Government entirely appreciate the sage forbearance—I will even say the patriotic reserve—which has been extended to the Government in circumstances of difficulty, and which has induced the House to refrain from discussing affairs the public notice of which might be inconvenient to the conduct of our business. (Hear, hear.) I myself trust that this forbearance will not be abused, and I can assure the House that there is no wish on the part of Her Majesty's Government that we should take advantage of it for any other object than that of the public welfare. The House will perhaps best form an opinion as to the expediency of discussion at present upon the affairs of Turkey if I place before them as accurately as is in my power the exact position of affairs. The Great Powers, although they may have differed on other points, have unanimously agreed upon one—that, after the events at Constantinople and the accession of the new Sultan, it was just and expedient that he should not be unduly pressed, but that he should have sufficient time to survey his position and to decide what, in the opinion of his counsellors, was the best course by which he might extricate himself from his difficulties and bring about a state of affairs more satisfactory to Europe. With this view the Sultan has published a Proclamation, which grants a general amnesty to all his subjects in Herzegovina and in Bosnia, and at the same time has announced a suspension of hostilities. In what manner this Proclamation has been received by the Insurgents we have no formal evidence, which is the necessary consequence of their having no Provisional Government or recognized head. But so far as we can now form an opinion from what is occurring in those countries, the Proclamation has, at least, elicited some inert sympathy, because we have it in evidence that it has been in the power of the Turkish authorities to revictual the most important stronghold in Herzegovina without any difficulty, though the attempt to do so a few weeks ago was attended with more than one sanguinary struggle. I may also observe that we have reason to believe that communications are at this moment passing between the Government at Constantinople and various bodies of other subjects of the Sultan. What may be the result of these negotiations I do not pretend to give an opinion, but the House can now judge whether they think it expedient that we should enter into a discussion of these important affairs under present circumstances. From its own experience the House is quite conscious that, in debate, a single expression often leads to great misapprehension—that it may foster very unreasonable expectations in some quarters and may lead to some delusive hopes. (Hear hear.) I should say myself, on the part of the Government, that at the present moment the reserve which Parliament has adopted should certainly be continued until we learn what may be the consequences of the steps recently taken by the Government at Constantinople. (Hear, hear.) When I consider the magnitude of these affairs, the great interests at stake, the difficulties of the situation, and the course which Her Majesty's Government on their responsibility have already taken, I cannot for a moment suppose that Parliament could be prorogued without giving its opinion upon our conduct. (Hear, hear.) On the part of Her Majesty's Government I can assure the House that at the first moment we feel that we can enter upon the discussion in Parliament without serious inconvenience and even injury to great interests, I shall think it my duty to give my hon. friend who has addressed this question to me to-night or to any other hon. gentleman who takes a position on the subject, the utmost facilities for bringing the question under the notice of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington.—Perhaps the House will allow me to make an observation. I presume after the statement made by the right hon. gentleman that the hon. member for Portsmouth (Mr. Bruce) will not bring forward his motion to-morrow. I wish, however, to point out to the House and the Government that the circumstance of the hon. member having obtained for to-morrow a somewhat favourable opportunity of bringing forward this question, has no doubt to a considerable extent prevented other members of the house placing on the Paper any other motions or questions on the subject, inasmuch as on the question which was to have been raised by the hon. member a general discussion would be expected. (Hear, hear) I only wish to say that there does exist, especially on this side of the House, a very strong opinion that it is extremely desirable that there should not be much longer delay in obtaining further information than we have yet obtained as to the position of this country with regard to the present affairs of Eastern Europe, to Turkey herself in regard to her revolted subjects, and her relations to the other Great Powers of Europe. I think that the statement which the right hon. gentleman has just made, interesting as it is, does not convey to the House any information as to the position which Her Majesty's Government have been, and at the present moment are, taking on these important subjects. I am not going too far in saying that the time has come when it would be prudent and politic for Her Majesty's Government to make further communications to the House. I have only risen now to say that I hope the right hon. gentleman will take the very earliest opportunity to enable the House to form an opinion on the subject, and if possible that he will lay on the table of the House those further Papers which I understood the right hon. gentleman to say would as soon as public convenience permitted be laid on the table.

THE ASSASSINATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(*From the "Times" Austrian Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, June 19.

The news of the assassination of two Turkish Ministers, and of the wounding of a third, in full Council, has not failed to produce considerable sensation here. The short telegraphic intelligence of the first day left it a matter of conjecture whether the crime was only a deed of private vengeance or the beginning of a desperate reaction against the *coup d'état* which brought Sultan Murad to the throne. The details which have reached us since have been reassuring, so far as they show that, though connected with the late change, the deed was an isolated act of a savage and disappointed man.

Hassan, the murderer, was one of those Circassians who are brought as children to the Palace and educated there for the service. He succeeded in ingratiating himself with his master, and, above all, with the Sultana Valide, and with Prince Youssouff Izzedin, to whom he had been attached when the latter was appointed by his father Commander of the *corps d'armée* of the Guards. The deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz put an end to his high-flown hopes, while it deeply wounded that almost childike attachment which favoured slaves in the East so often contract towards their masters. The savage recklessness [illegible] belongs to his race did the rest. According to a [illegible] *Neue Freie Presse*, the mother of the late [illegible] mplice, if not the real instigator of the [illegible] f those who had been instru[illegible] her son is this lady said to [illegible] n against the late Hussein [illegible] d more than any one else [illegible] hanged, and her grand[illegible] imed as the successor [illegible] d of the pro[illegible] t of in the [illegible] the bitter [illegible] which the apartments open out right and left. To this hall, which serves as a passage as well a lounging place for servants, suitors, and the retinue of visitors, almost every one, even beggars, can penetrate, how much more an officer of high rank who can, moreover, pretend to have official despatches? Once in the hall, there can have been no difficulty at all in penetrating into any of the rooms, for these have no doors, only a *portière* of carpet, which is raised up, so that a man bent on going in may be in the room before he can be prevented by any of the loiterers outside. There is little doubt that the design of the murderer was only directed against Hussein Avni, and that Raschid Pasha and the rest fell victims to their attempt to seize the assassin. His savage resistance, though natural in a man, who knew that he had forfeited his life under any circumstances, still throws a curious light on the energy latent in those Oriental races which, when once thoroughly aroused and driven to extremes, knows no bounds.

Here the death both of Hussein Avni and even more that of Raschid Pasha is felt as a great loss. Although the relations between Austria and Turkey were far from satisfactory when Hussein Avni was Grand Vizier, he has been always appreciated as a man of unusual energy, and one of the best soldiers Turkey could boast of. Rare as such qualities are in Turkey, his loss at this moment must be doubly felt. As for Raschid Pasha, he was well known here from the time he was Ambassador, and was very much appreciated, in fact, more than any other Turkish statesman. He had ample opportunities of knowing the real disposition of this country towards Turkey. His loss is, therefore, felt as a loss to Austria not less than to Turkey.

PERA, JUNE 16, P.M.

We are not apparently as yet at the end of tragical event in this country. Last evening, about midnight, a captain in the Army, by name Hassan Bey, a Circassian forced his way into the chamber were the Council of Ministers were assembled, at Mithad Pasha's, the President of the Council, and shot dead Hussein Avni Pasha, War Minister, and Rachid Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He wounded Ahmed Kaisserli Pasha, Minister of Marine and Capudan Pasha, or High Admiral. He also killed Ahmed Agha, the secretary of Mithad Pasha. As the police and the guard on duty broke into the apartment, the assassin was still able to kill a Zaptieh and an aide-de-camp, having thus killed five men and wounded several others. He was then apprehended. He was armed with four revolvers and a large knife. He was a Circassian, and had been aide-de-camp of Youssooff Izzedin, eldest son of the late Sultan, which gives reason to believe that he had other reasons to commit the crime besides the alleged vengeance against Hussein Avni, Minister of War, who had ordered him off to Bagdad, and put him under arrest because he did not immediately obey the order.

In the meanwhile, the death of Hussein Avni, as it leaves Midhat Pasha without an opponent in the Cabinet, may be looked upon as favourable to the development of his policy. Providence seems to have removed the main obstacle to that experiment of a Constitutional Government which Midhat Pasha is supposed to have been meditating for a long time.

MOSLEM ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

(*From the "Daily News" Correspondent.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

Dark rumours have been whispered about Constantinople during the last month of horrible atrocities committed in Bulgaria. The local newspapers have given mysterious hints about correspondence from the interior which they have been obliged to suppress. I have hitherto refrained from mentioning these rumours, or from stating what I have heard, but they are now gradually assuming definiteness and consistency, and cruelties are being revealed which place those committed in Herzegovina and Bosnia altogether in the background. These cruelties have not been (altogether though they have in the main) confined to the side of the Turks; but that which throws the balance altogether against the latter is that the Government has been either unable or unwilling to prevent its own employes—I am unwilling to use the word soldiers, for the Bashi-Bazouks, by whom they have been committed, are altogether unworthy of the name—from committing these cruelties. While the attention of the European Powers has been occupied with Herzegovina, the Berlin Memorandum, and the deposition of Abdul Aziz, not merely have they allowed a great crime to be committed, but a great political blunder. It is a blunder, because Bulgaria has always been the province most under Russian influence. Its inhabitants are more connected by sympathy with the people of South Russia than those of any other province, and the cruelties there committed cannot fail, when they become known—as they probably are by this time in the dominions of the Czar—to arouse the indignation of the people to an extent which even the Emperor may have difficulty in controlling. The cruelties are, from all that I can learn, still continuing, and any one who wants to comprehend the Eastern Question must take into account the effect which they are likely to have upon a neighbouring and kindred people, when this people learns that their neighbours, whose only fault is that they are Christians, are being indiscriminately slaughtered.

When the insurrection broke out, regular soldiers were at first sent to put it down. Turkish soldiers are always a rough, undisciplined lot, but they had to deal with men who were not very much better, and who were in rebellion. Leaving out of consideration the provocation and justification which the insurgents had for rebellion, the systematic oppression of years, the numerous cases of individual cruelties and hardships, the long imprisonment in the foul dungeons which out of the capital serve as prisons of men unconvicted and untried, but suspected, it may be admitted that in any country a rebel takes his life in his hands, and has no great reason to complain if when he fails he has to pay the penalty of death. Mercy towards belligerents was never expected, and has certainly never been shown, in Turkish warfare. But the atrocities complained of are not the work of soldiers, but of Bashi-Bazouks. It will be remembered that in the Crimean war the reputation of more than one Indian officer was destroyed because it was found impossible by men even with Indian experience to keep order among these irregular troops. Military organization or discipline they can scarcely be said to have. Composed of the dregs of the Turkish and Circassian population, with gipsies and gaolbirds let out for the purpose, and under no responsible command, they have been let loose upon a large portion of central Bulgaria to put down the insurrection in their own fashion. The result is what everybody acquainted with the materials composing such a force might expect—the plundering of all movable property, the burning of the houses and villages of the peasantry, without the slightest regard to the question whether the occupants have taken part in the insurrection or not, and the almost indiscriminate slaughter of old men, women, and children. One of the most fertile and productive provinces of the Turkish Empire is thus being laid waste. It is estimated by those who know the country well that the district, which has yielded to the Government an annual revenue of about eight hundred thousand pounds, will not be able this year, nor for years to come, to produce a quarter of this sum. It is too soon yet to attempt to ascertain, with any degree of exactness, the number who have been killed. An intelligent Turk who has just arrived estimates it at 18,000. Bulgarians speak of 30,000 and of the destruction of upwards of a hundred villages. I pass over the stories of the burning of forty or fifty Bulgarian girls in a stable and the massacre of upwards of a hundred children in the village school-house, surprised by the Bashis, because though they are repeated everywhere in Constantinople, I have no sufficient authority to enable me to express an opinion on their truth. The places where these atrocities are said and generally believed to have occurred have been utterly destroyed, and possibly also the evidence of the cruelties which preceded their destruction. I have, however, trustworthy information of a number of other outrages, many of which are altogether unfit for publication. An intelligent Pole, who has just succeeded in making his way through Bulgaria to Constantinople under the care of a guard of twelve Bashi-Bazouks, declares—though as a political refugee he hates Russia as much as a man can do—that the Cossacks are models of good behaviour and of discipline in comparison with his guards and the company to which they belonged. On his way down they slashed at every Bulgarian whom they met. Even the Turkish boys under the protection of these Bashi-Bazouks were heard boasting how many infidels they had killed.

The difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics will be appreciated when it is remembered that immediately upon the outbreak of the troubles in Bulgaria the mails were placed under the strictest supervision. All letters coming from the district were opened at the Turkish Post Office, and those containing objectionable information were suppressed. The local journals were forbidden to publish any correspondence from those districts. Restrictions were placed upon travel. The necessary passport to the capital or elsewhere could only be obtained by business men on showing precisely what was the nature of their business. The men who have got through are, as a rule, unwilling to give any particulars whatever as to the insurrection, suspecting a spy on every hand. Now, however, that news is coming in daily through other countries, these men are beginning to do more than drop mysterious hints, and more accurate information becomes possible.

I have made out the following partial list of names of vilages which have been thus destroyed. Where I have been able to obtain accurate information as to the number of houses in those villages I have given the figures. District of Philippopolis, judicial sub-district (Nahia) of Koyun Tepe—the villages Leshnik, Uzun Geren, Krastovo, Saryabol Nasva-Koyu, Yurundjili. Aivadjik, Pastusha Saradja, Peroshtiza, Yontchular, Ereli, Stavonovo-Selo. In the judicial sub-district of Gionsa—the villages Sindjirli and Klisura. In the judicial sub-district Ruptchos—the villages Diedovo, Boikovo, Zhdrebitchka, Yasakur. In the district of Pazardjik—the villages Dimkata, 75 houses; Isernovo, 70; Shallar, 65; Kalugerovo, 300; Lesitchovo, 65 Kalatchler, 60; Djumaya, 50; Popintzi, 100; Butya, 45; Banya, 60; vietren, 400; Batak, 600; Radilovo, 100; Alikotchovo, 60; Kozarsko, 70; Petritch, 60; Ichanakdjievo, 60; Eshikli, 70. These 37 names will suffice to give an idea of the horrible work which is going on. As to the number of women and children who have been massacred, one can only judge from the number of refugees, which is comparatively very small. One thing is very significant, not a girl over 10 years of age is to be found among those who have escaped. In one of the above-named towns, Perashtitza, 1,500 persons, mostly women and children, are known to have been killed.

A letter from Philippopoli gives full particulars of the destruction of this last-mentioned village. It contained 400 houses, and its wealth and prosperity have probably more than anything else brought about its ruin. Its inhabitants were all Bulgarians. Most of the villages round about were Turkish, and, as is usually the case in Turkey, the Christian village showed signs of prosperity, which were altogether wanting in its neighbours, and which excited the jealousy of the latter. The Bulgarians were far outnumbered by their Turkish neighbours, and were anxious for peace. On the 6th of May the chief men of the village applied to the Government at Philippopoli for aid. Their Moslem neighbours were threatening them. Neighbouring villages had been attacked. All the Christians had been disarmed. Those who resisted had been burned. Next day the Government sent two policemen to the village, who were then to go beyond to another village. Two days later more men were sent from the village to declare to the Government that an attack was imminent. The Government simply took no notice whatever of the announcement. The Bashi-Bazouks of the Moslem village of Justina—that is to say, all the low[illegible] place—armed by Government with [illegible] violate, and rob, determined to [illegible] its inhabitants would consent [illegible] ten of the leading families as [illegible] rms were, the inhabitants [illegible] n with the exception that [illegible] arms not to the Moslem [illegible] overnment. The Bashi-[illegible] afraid that the wealthy [illegible] roposed terms, going to [illegible] e, as soon as the sub[illegible] arched in a body towards [illegible] charge of disloyalty, [illegible] n, had been brought [illegible] it was Christian, and [illegible] Turkish village, rich. [illegible] lem rabble were let [illegible] nding inhabitants. [illegible] the inhabitants [illegible] rised though they [illegible] however in their [illegible] n now consented [illegible] ed that they would [illegible] n unarmed with women [illegible] make [illegible] hem of [illegible] chief's robe, and wa[illegible] the spot for his submission; the other was wounded in the head, but managed to escape. The unarmed inhabitants were attacked. Some of them fled; others took refuge in the two churches of the village. On the 11th of May Raschid Pacha arrived with a body of troops. He ordered the Christians to surrender their arms. They naturally requested to be allowed to retain them until the Bashi-Bazouks had withdrawn, fearing the fate of those who, having disarmed themselves, had submitted and had found how utterly untrustworthy are the promises of a Turk. Raschid at once took the part of the Turks, and ordered the villagers to give up their arms. He thereupon made an attack upon the church, and old men, women, and children were indiscriminately slaughtered. Every house in the village was burnt, and on the 14th of May not a house existed. A certain number of the women and children escaped, and are now refugees in Philippopoli, but a number of women were carried off as legitimate prizes by the Bashi-Bazouks.

These cruelties have made a great impression in the capital. I believe it is no secret that our Ambassador has brought his influence to bear upon the Government with a view to putting an end to them; but I venture to say that nothing but the most positive orders to the Turkish Government will be sufficient to effect this object. The Government which has to be dealt with is apparently unaware that such proceedings as it is adopting will be discountenanced abroad. Even now it is openly asserted by the Turks that England has determined to help the Government to put down the various insurrections. England, says a Turkish journal, will defend us against Russia while we look after our rebels. Our duty is, it seems to me, clear, either non-intervention in its fullest sense, allowing the Turks and Christians to fight out the issue between them, and not giving support to Turkey, as we are now doing in various ways indicated in my last letter, or if our interest requires us to give a certain support, then to exact as the first condition that the Christians shall be treated on an equality with the Turks. The thing, however, now to be done is to put a stop without delay to the massacre. England cannot afford to allow Russia to take credit for being the single friend of the Christian populations in this country, and our own interests, no less than the duty to an oppressed people and to humanity, require that no time should be lost before it becomes known to the Turks and the various Christian communities that the Western nations will not tolerate any more of these barbarities.

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JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indor, the Mahraja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1860, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Lieut-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut Col. H. S. Cochrane, V. C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., Dharwar, India,
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M.B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam, Ordnance Depart, Poonah, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng Cav, Segowlie, Chumparun, India,
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, India,

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ....,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....,,	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............Rs.	3,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., | A. Thomson, Esq.,
W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., | J Gorden, Esq.

AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of affecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring........................ £10,134,370

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £2,142,045

The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were £1,033,486

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than there to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.
2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever happen first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.
4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NOTICES.

HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, without pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Instruction and Amusement.

The *Graphic* says:—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the FAMILY HERALD."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller.
—*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and News agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

None are genuine without the name [illegible] & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.
THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.
SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

⁂ The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
OFFICE: 4, HORNBY ROW.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We duly observed that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

DIRECTORS:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(MESSRS. W. MORAN & Co.), Calcutta.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

TRUSTEE OF THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over).............................. £350,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols........................(£50,000)
Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of
THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.,
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P.,
AND M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
BEING
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
PERMANENTLY INVESTED AS
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
INDEPENDENTLY OF
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS
OF THE COMPANY,
WHICH ARE ALSO
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES,
AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
ADDED TO WHICH,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..............................£ 76,926
Do. 1862..............................£300,690
Do. 1872..............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 8
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co